The Titusville Morning Herald.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN THE OIL REGIONS.

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The Morning Herald.

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H. C. BLOSS, J. H. COGSWELL.

MINNESOTA.

The Storm and the Winter.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from St. Paul, makes some amusing and interesting statements about the late storm. He says: I gathered up an armfull of newspapers and made a few selections through which light will shine on cold and tempestuous subjects. As a little crack in a barn door will sometimes flood the building with light, so will an item in a newspaper illuminate the surroundings—giving us a better view of what we want to know than a whole volume of gorgeous intellectual embroidery.

In a St. Paul paper I find a long article to prove that the storm was not much of a blow after all, and that the climate of Minnesota is, on the whole, moderate. In another page ye Truthful James of a local lets the polar cat out of the bag in this cold blooded line:

"Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning, 30 degrees below zero."

That is 62 degrees below the freezing point, and surely ought to stiffen up invalids. Add to this a brisk breeze, and the "tonic" in Minnesota atmosphere is accounted for. It is more bracing than blood pills or extract of poke root.

The nights are even colder than the days, and it seems to be a matter of difficulty to bring out the young people to evening devotional exercises. This item speaks rather plainly for itself:

"The Farmington *Press* thinks the Rev. Mr. Tetter could bring the young folks out these winter nights if he would substitute a supper and dance for his preaching."

In the Alexandria *Post* I find this important announcement:

"The preachers in this portion of the vineyard have concluded to change tactics. Hereafter they will locate eternal punishment at the North Pole instead of a warm latitude. We anticipate stirring times in the churches. A revival seems imminent if the programme is carried out."

And this, from the same paper:

"Alexandria is an earthly paradise. Cellars full, meat cheap and no business to bother any person."

The long continued cold weather and violent storms seriously checked business in many sections of the State. It is not an overestimate to say that the winter has cost Minnesota $10,000,000. St. Paul alone has spent over half a million for fuel.

Wood and coal are high here, and something of the effect can be seen in this item of St. Paul correspondence in a rural paper:

"I casually overheard a lovely, dark-eyed, peach-cheeked divinity, whose locks were black as night, and whose lips were like strawberries, good enough to eat, lamenting her condition, while riding in a street car a few days ago. She hadn't been to a party this Winter, and wood was so high and scarce that her father rather insisted on beaux going away at an early hour, and there wasn't no comfort in nasty old St. Paul any way you could fix it this Winter."

By the way, the street cars run on sleighs, and look comical enough to make a stranger laugh fifteen minutes. They seem to run about over the city without much regard to "tracks." It is rather convenient, as they can go to the country or to the North Pole if business calls them.

I append a few stray items about the great storm, picked up at random. They are but specimens of what would fill volumes,

"Mr. John Slater lived at High Forest, was snowed under. Mr. Slater's house and stable stands in a hollow or shallow ravine, back of which, on the West, stretches the open prairie for a long distance. Surrounding the building on the West and North is a belt of timber fifteen or twenty feet high. The snow drifted on to and over these trees until they were buried, and then it accumulated in his yard and on the buildings to such an extent as to cover the stables to the depth, he says, of fifteen feet. His house was not buried so deeply. It took him forty eight hours to reach his horses, which were in the stable, and he did it by tunneling under the drift to the stable door. He found the stock all right and comfortable, but anxious for fodder. He expects to have snow the year round.

"The storm shut about a dozen of the Amber school children in with George Bardwell, a clever bachelor postmaster, who was happy to give them protection, but who, just at that time, happened unfortunately to be nearly out of wood and bread, and had only the half of one bed to spare. But he had plenty of corn, which made a warm fire, and owned a good fiddle, which kept the hunger and sleep at bay during the first night, but the next day wore the charm of music threadbare. A spirited raid to a neighbor's house secured a couple of loaves of bread, but the second night was not much for music and dancing, we are told. We'll bet a string that George is glad he hasn't to fiddle that family through the next five years."

"Melons."

In Bret Harte's last volume, entitled "Mrs. Skagg's Husbands, and Other Sketches," is a clever description of a youth called Melons. From it we make a brief extract:

His age was about seven. He looked older, from the venerable whiteness of his head, and it was impossible to conjecture his size, as he always wore clothes apparently belonging to some shapely youth of nineteen. A pair of pantaloons that, when sustained by a single suspender, completely equipped him, formed his every day suit. How, with this lavish superfluity of clothing, he managed to perform the surprising gymnastic feats it has been my privilege to witness, I have never been able to tell. His "turning the crab," and other minor dislocations, were always attended with success. It was not an unusual sight at any hour of the day to find Melons suspended on a line, or to see his venerable head appearing above the roofs of the outhouses. Melons knew the exact height of every fence in the vicinity, its facilities for scaling, and the possibility of seizure on the other side. His more peaceful and quieter amusements consisted in dragging a disused boiler by a large string, with hideous outcries, to imaginary fires. Melons was not gregarious in his habits. A few youths of his own age sometimes called upon him, but they eventually became abusive, and their visits were more strictly predatory incursions for old bottles and junk, which formed the staple of McGinnis's Court. Overcome by loneliness one day, Melons inveigled a blind harper into the Court. For two hours did that wretched man prosecute his unhallowed calling, unrecompensed, and going round and round the court, apparently under the impression that it was some other place, while Melons surveyed him from an adjoining fence with calm satisfaction. It was this absence of conscientious motives that brought Melons into disrepute with his aristocratic neighbors. Orders were issued that no child of wealthy and pious parentage should play with him. This mandate, as a matter of course, invested Melons with a fascinating interest to them. Admiring glances were cast at him from nursery windows. Baby fingers beckoned to him. Invitations to tea (on wood and pewter) were lisped to him from aristocratic back yards. It was evident he was looked upon as a pure and noble being, untrammelled by the conventionalities of parentage, and physically as well as mentally exalted above them. One afternoon an unusual commotion prevailed in the vicinity of McGinnis's court. Looking out from my window I saw Melons perched on the roof of a stable, pulling up a rope by which one "Tommy," an infant scion of an adjacent and wealthy house, was suspended in mid-air. In vain the female relatives of Tommy congregated in the back yard, expostulated with Melons; in vain the unhappy father shook his fist at him. Secure in his position Melons redoubled his exertions, and at last landed Tommy on the roof. Then it was that the humiliating fact was disclosed that Tommy had been acting in collusion with Melons. He grinned delightfully back at his parents, as if "by merit raised to that bad eminence." Long before the ladder arrived that was to succor him, he became the sworn ally of Melons, and I regret to say, incited by the same audacious boy, "chaffed" his own flesh and blood below him. He was eventually taken, though of course—Melons escaped. But Tommy was restricted to the window after that, and the companionship was limited to "Hi, Melons!" and "You, Tommy!" and Melons, to all practical purposes, lost him forever. I looked afterward to see some signs of sorrow on Melon's part, but in vain; he buried his grief, if he had any, somewhere in his one voluminous garment.

Decline of Politeness.

[From the Saturday Review.]

In the general break-up of social habits, to which we are all more or less contributing with light hearts, the rules of politeness would seem to be gradually disappearing. If the new condition of our lives have developed no suitable etiquette, they have at least produced an inordinate self-sufficiency. "Deportment" has been the butt of facetious writers, and it is hard to say whether etiquette has suffered more from priggish friends or from satirical scoffers. There are many persons who think disregard of ceremonial a fine proof of advanced ideas. Yet nothing is better proved than that noble manners have been a part of every noble age. To acquire them was reckoned a chief part of education, and only half-witted persons were excused from the obligations of etiquette. Not being capable of the manly dignity which requires and bestows respect, they might chatter and smirk at will, but they were not admitted to the equality which is claimed by our free-and-easy professors of impoliteness. Social ritual has been so abused for the purposes of vanity and sycophancy that it is easier to expose its absurdity than to prove its value. Distinctions of rank have played so mischievous a part whenever social corruption has set in that it is tempting to fancy we can get on with simpler machinery. In reality, however, rules of gesture are almost as necessary to sustain civility as rules of speech, and we can hardly realize how we should endure much further neglect of them, particularly when our free fashions came to be exaggerated by the classes below us. Mischief enough comes of careless language; but the no-meaning and the impertinence of our phrases would be restrained in some degree if our familiarities of manner were kept within due bounds. There is no surer dissolvent of home affections than discourtesy, and a domestic ritual is almost necessary to due observance of the fifth commandment—the only one that promises social stability. Our manners have changed since it was usual, for instance, that a son should ask his father's blessing before he assumed independence, and our social securities have certainly not improved. At the most superficial glance, it is plain that our intercourse with our fellows has lost much of its old charm, and has become a tax upon time and temper. We gild our parties with more gold than we can afford; we infuse haughtiness in vain; champagne is not strong enough to raise our depressed spirits when encompassed by our friends. Interminable croquet, professional music, desperate dressing are the links of life. A symptom of our increasing unsociableness is the impossibility of general conversation. Our dull and doubtful talk must be kept private, and we should sink under boredom and shyness were we to find ourselves in a *salon* such as once gave tone to the educated world. Wit is banished from our drawing-rooms by the egotism that whispers its own affairs and will listen to nothing else, and by the shyness which has never been cured by obligatory ceremony. A man who can salute the company with grace has learned to stand social fire. In Dr. Dasent's pleasant story, "Three to One," there is a blockhead who wins distinction and regard by merely bowing well. But bowing well means much.

EX-JUDGE SAMUEL NELSON.

His Reply to the Complimentary Address from the Bar.

At Cooperstown, N. Y., last Friday, the bar committee appointed to present the complimentary address to ex-Judge Nelson, performed that agreeable, duty, and Judge Nelson replied as follows:

Gentleman of the Committee—I cannot but feel extremely honored by this address of my brethern of the bar on the occasion of my retirement from the bench, not more from the friendly and complimentary opinions therein expressed than on account of the unusual and extraordinary mark of respect and affection with which it has been presented; and I am the more deeply impressed with the manifestation attending it, from the consideration that the gentlemen of the bar who have originated and promoted this honor, some of whom are before me, have been themselves not only eye witnesses of the judicial administration which they so favorably comment, but in which many of them largely participated in their professional capacity. I shall ever recur to the sessions of the United States circuit court held in the city of New York, extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century with pride and pleasure. The calendar was large, and many of the causes important, involving great labor and responsibility. As an evidence of the magnitude of the business, for many years the court was held three months in the spring and three in the autumn of the year, and still left an unfinished calendar. But the gentlemen of the bar concerned in the trials were intelligent, faithful to their clients and to the court, whose learning and diligence in the preparation greatly relieved the judge of his labors, and whose professional deportment and respect banished from the court room every disturbing element, leaving free the full and undivided exercise of the faculties of the court and counsel in their inquiry after the truth and justice of the case. No one knows better than the presiding judge how essential this state of feeling between the bench and the bar is, not only to the ease and pleasure, but to the sound and successful administration of the law. I have said the gentlmen of the bar who originated this unusual honor, have been eye-witnesses of the judicial services so highly commended. On the other hand, I can say that I have witnessed their professional career from the beginning and until their present eminence, many of whom hold my license to practice when chief justice of the supreme court of the state. The eminent chairman of the meeting, Mr. O'Conor, the eldest of them is scarcely an exception. The first session of the supreme court of the state after my appointment as associate justice was the May term of 1831, held in the city of New York, more than forty-one years ago. He was then a young counsellor just rising in the profession. He had a good many briefs in cases before the court from the young attorneys, and was struggling upwards, manfully and with youthful ardor, contending against the aged and elder counsellors at the bar—Jay, Ogden, Colden, Munroe, the elder Slosson, Sherwood, Anthon, Duer, and others, who then held almost a monopoly of the business before the courts. The prevailing expression had been and to a qualified extent was then among the junior members of the bar that the experienced seniors had the ear of the court. This according to tradition among them, had been undisguisedly so and to a much larger extent, before the old and revered supreme court of the state. But even at the time I speak of this feeling in the court, and which was perhaps not unnatural and not entirely disappeared. It required, therefore, ability, courage and resolution on the part of the junior to encounter this impression, which he must in some degree have felt in the trial of strength against the experienced and favored senior. In the country where I have always resided, Talcott, a young counsellor, remarkable for intellectual power and legal learning at his age, opened the way, under some discouragements in the trial and argument of causes before the circuits and in bank. Other juniors taking courage from his example, followed. He was afterwards attorney general of the state, the youngest counsellor, I believe, ever appointed to that office at that time, with perhaps the exception of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, among the earliest attorney generals. I was still young when advanced to the bench of the state, and, as was perhaps natural, my sympathies inclined toward the younger members of the bar struggling upward and onward in their profession, and, as far as was fit and proper they had my favorable consideration and kindness. I would do injustice to my feelings and convictions, if I closed these few observations without making my acknowledgements to the bar of the second circuit of my great indebtedness to them for any judicial standing to which I may be entitled. Since my first advancement to the bench, nearly half a century ago, I have had their uniform good will and friendship, have been instructed by their learning and encouraged by the expression of their favorable opinions. They have ever been not only ready but forward to economize and lighten the labors of the court when the amount of the business pressed the hardest even at the expense of their own personal convenience. So uniform and habitual were these exhibitions of respect and friendship that I felt when in court and engaged in the administration of the law that I was surrounded, not in courtesy, but in reality, by professional brothers, and that every error would be charitably considered and every act worthy of commendation would receive its full reward. This address of the bar of New York the on termination of my judicial labors, and in approbation of them, I look upon as the crowning reward, which will be a source of perpetual consolation in the decline of life, and so long as kind providence shall permit the speaker to linger here on earth in the enjoyment of faculties unimpaired.

Farm and Garden.

KINDNESS TO MILCH COWS.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* writes: One of the greatest errors in overcoming cows that are unquiet while being milked is to whip, beat, kick and bawl at them. This is generally done, and the cow becomes afraid and angry, and instead of becoming better grows worse. Milch cows cannot be whipped or terrified into standing quietly, gently and patiently during milking. They dislike to be milked, for they know that loud words and hard blows always attend the operation. They dread to see the milker as the little urchin dreads to see the birchen rod in the hand of an angry pedagogue, when he expects to have it applied to his back. A cow kindly and properly treated is pleased to see the milker, gladly awaits his or her approach, and submits with pleasure to the operation of being milked.

Every one having experience with cows knows this to be true. But the cow is opposed to a change of milkers; she soon becomes attached to one person who performs the operation, and does not willingly and freely give down her milk to another person; therefore, have one milker to certain cows, and bear in mind, if you change milkers it is at the expense of a loss of milk and of injury to the cow.

All animals appreciate kind treatment and resent abuse. See that those who milk them control themselves, govern their passions, speak low and kindly under almost any provocation and soon the cows will learn that they are not going to be abused and will submit to the operation. Milking should be performed at regular hours, not varying fifteen minutes one day from the other. No talking or laughing should be permitted.

POTATOES FOR SEED.—The following are the ideas of an old farmer in Maine on seed potatoes, as given in the *Lewiston Journal*: We use too ripe seed when we propagate from tubers that have lain in the ground till dead ripe. Plants that are propagated by tubers require different treatment from those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grains that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly matured. On the same principle our corn is selected from the ripest, best developed ears and kernels. But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool, dark cellar, just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack open in boiling. This is most invariably while the tops are yet green and growing fast. The tubes are then in their most vigorous state. Disconnect them from the parent stock at that time and they retain their vigor. Instead of deteriorating as almost all of us know the old sorts have their vitality has increased, and they yield better, with less tendency to rot. As long ago as 1815, and subsequently, experiments tested the theory, and proved it the best course to pursue. It is not often said that the late planted potatoes are better for seed than those planted early. The lateness of their planting, presumedly, prevents perfect ripening, hence the principle of the above reasoning would be in force.

KEEPING HENS.—In general a singing hen is a laying hen; certainly a happy hen will carry out the adage just as a comfortable, contented cow is a good milker. And this is the secret of of both cow and hen. Feed well, treat well, and you make happy and contented. A company of hens, therefore, must not be crowded; must not be cold, must not suffer from bad or insufficient food. A hen must not be disturbed or annoyed in any way. It must not suffer from foul water, but must have clean water ready at all times. It must have a dust spot to wallow in; a quiet retreat to lay its eggs, and an easy, pleasant place to roost. It must have plenty of light. All this makes summer for the hen, summer in winter. And what will prevent it from laying, singing and laying? Any breed will do well, some better than others. Never keep a hen till it is old, either for its flesh or its eggs.

Hens thus treated will never fail to do well, especially the best breeds. It is a safe investment. And these investments in small colonies may be multiplied at will, each independent of the other, though adjoining.

It will be seen here, as in other things, that principles must be aimed at. These may be carried out in various ways. Each one is to do this himself. If not capable, he is not likely to be successful with hense.

CHANGING NESTS.—It is often desirable that a hen should sit on some other nest than the one she has chosen. To effect this, a change at night is also the safest. In addition, it may be necessary sometimes to confine her to the new nest awhile, and still further, to so restrict her range when she comes off for food and drink that this new nest is the only one she can have access to when her wants are supplied. Of course her food and drink should be placed in full sight. In nearly all cases it is best to have sitting hens by themselves. There may be occasional quarrels and changes of nests, but never half as many difficulties as are sure to follow where the whole flock of non-sitters and cocks have free access to the sitting nests. Give them separate quarters, where they can have access to food, drink and dust-baths, and they will do very well indeed.

ORCHARD GRASS AND ALSIKE CLOVER.—In answer to an inquiry, the editor of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* says: We have tried orchard grass pretty thoroughly and have come to this conclusion. If most of the other grasses on the farm are late, that is if they are mostly timothy, red top, etc., we would sow orchard grass, because it is desirable to have some fields that can be cut earlier than others. That is a great advantage and counterbalances some of the disadvantages of orchard grass, such as its tendency to grow in bunches, and its hard and wiry nature, if not cut early, etc. If orchard grass is sown alone, or only with clovers, we should use at least two bushels of seed to the acre. With timothy and other grasses that are late, it does not do so well, because it is fit to cut at least three weeks before timothy, but with clover it is even better than timothy. If we were going to mix any natural grass with it we should get a little perennial rye grass. But orchard grass may be sown thickly with red and alsike clover, say five pounds of red clover seed and five pounds of alsike. If only red clover seed is used it ought to be at least ten pounds to the acre, and fifteen is better. But alsike seed is much smaller than red clover seed and you get a vastly greater number of plants. Alsike will not show a great deal the first season. If you sow red clover it ought to give a fair crop the first year, and when it begins to disappear the second year you will find the alsike. The latter is a perennial, and will last some years unless it is killed out by the severity of the winter. It does not seem to be perfectly hardy. It will sometimes get killed out, but it ought to remain several years. Orchard grass will bear the shade and a rich soil. It grows more rapidly after being cut or fed off than any other grass we know, but the second crop does not send up flowering stalks, and does not therefore grow so tall and imposing as the first crop, but it grows thick and makes a bulky, though not so very heavy a burden. Sowing it verythickly prevents it from growing so much in clumps and gives it a finer growth. Two bushels of seed to the acre is little enough, and more would be better. With orchard grass, clover and alsike, the cost of the seed will be rather greater than Timothy and red top, but if you have never grown this grass, we advise you to try it. Sow it as early in the spring as you can, give it a good chance and you will see how you like it. But do not make up your mind till the second year, when you will like it, we think.

PROFITS OF FEEDING SHEEP.—Several shrewd and thrifty farmers, says the Buffalo *Commercial*, have made a practice for many years of buying in the Buffalo market a few car loads of sheep in August or September, and feeding them until in the winter, when they are shipped to the Albany and New York markets. There are many obvious advantages in this operation, not the least of which is that, being near the eastern markets, the feeder is enabled to take advantage of any advance in them before they can be reached from the remote West.

We have given several statements showing the net results of operations of this kind. Here is another reported by Mr. Burt, of Genesee county, at a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of that county.

The following is Mr. Burt's report of expenses and profit of feeding a car load of sheep:

Whole number of sheep bought, 200, costing	$915 00
Keeping from September 15th, 1872, to November 16th	64 00
Interest on money to January 1st	20 75
Eight tons of hay, $15	120 00
Four loads of cornstalks	16 00
143 bushels of corn, at 60c	88 80
One barrel of salt	3 00
	$1,227 55
January 4, 1873, sold.	
171 sold at Albany, 8c per lb	1,522 50
28 " 6½c per lb	181 79
Pelt—one dead	1 50
	$1,705 69
	1,227 55
Profit	$478 14

Mr. Burt said in reply to some inquiries, that he kept his sheep in an open shed, and as quiet as possible. No one but the man who feeds the sheep should go near them. It is very important that sheep while fattening should have plenty of water, and have it close at hand. The pens should be small, say two rods by three. It is best to put a few sheep in a pen—say fifty or even less. Mr. Root, of Orleans county, who succeeds in making his sheep the fattest of any in the State, keeps but fifteen in a pen. It is a good plan to mix bran with shelled corn, in order to compel the sheep to eat slow.

Mr. Tyler makes them tarry at their meals by using flat-bottomed troughs.

"Closed, no water," is a notice now to be seen posted on doors of wash-rooms in many offices and public buildings in New York.

A word to the wise—Keep so.

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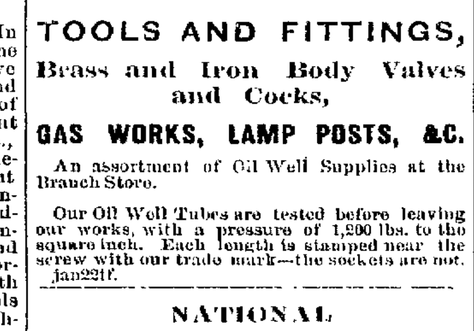

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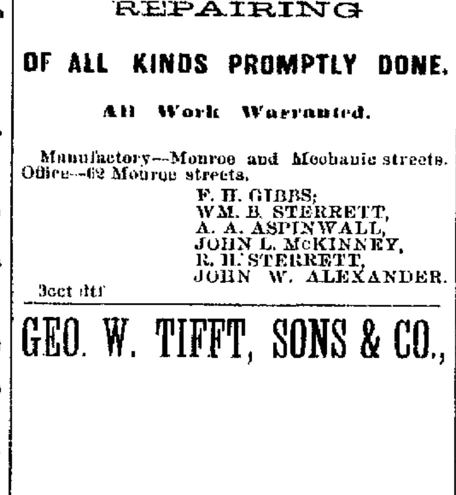

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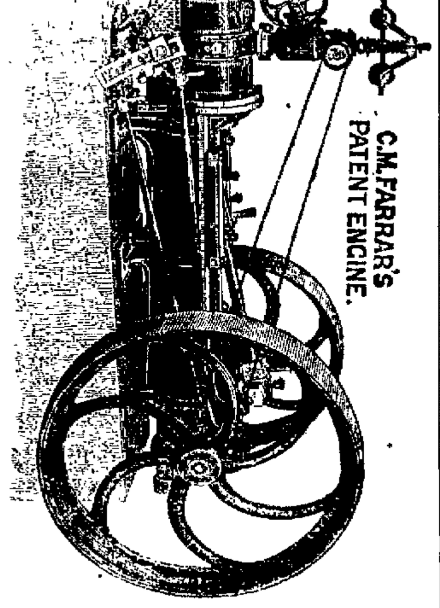

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The Morning Herald.

[Established June 14, 1865.]

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Morning Herald.

Thursday, February 20, 1873

Largest Circulation in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Congressional.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

SENATE—Two or three private bills were passed. The House bill fixing the amount of bonds required of importors, was reported. A bill passed to appoint Commissioners to investigate the working of the bankrupt law, and report amendments. The two per cent. bounty bill came up and was debated at length; without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the civil appropriation bill (this includes all little jobs) which led to debate, as a large number of riders were tacked on a several of them relating to Indian affairs. The debate was continued until the recess.

THERE is some hope for degenerated men yet. The New York *Herald* wishes to become known as the religious newspaper *par excellence* of the great American continent, and proudly refers to the author of the history of Civilization for its religious character.

IT is evident to those who read a certain Washington paper that Parson Harlan has got a very sore spot under his collar. He is evidently on the anxious seat, and finds it utterly impossible to keep still, and decidedly uncomfortable to move or open his mouth.

IN the Legislature, Saturday, the Senate recalled the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, for the purpose of fixing the amount of stock. A generrl law for the appointment of Notary Publics passed. Also a bill relating to timber inspection. The House was not in session.

THE Washington *Chronicle* deplores the "carnival of scandal" which now prevails in the Capitol City. So does everybody who has any interest in public morality. The shame which has fallen upon Parson Harlan and others is of their own seeking; but they are now anxious to make the Republican organization a party of their short-comings. This is just what Republicans, who believe in honesty and purity in public servants, object to, and consequently they do not countenance the disgraceful trickery which has been practiced by Pomeroys, Harlans, and others.

ONE of the reasons why Mr. Brooks characterized the report of the Poland Committee unjust, was because he had refrained from voting upon matters relating to the Union Pacific Railroad on more than one occasion. This is an admission which is even more damaging than any evidence before produced, for it is now plain that there was a reason for refusing to vote. A refusal to vote is often of just as much importance as a direct vote. Everything Mr. Brooks has said, from his first sweeping denial down to this last admission, has been exceedingly injurious to his case. Somehow he can't open his mouth without putting his foot right square into it. What a tangled web we weave when building falsehoods to deceive.

THE best evidence which could be produced to show that the Republican party is determined to purify itself is found in the fact that the Caldwell investigation committee has reported a resolution declaring that he was not legally elected. This is a more emphatic declaration of principle than if a resolution to expel him had been reported, for it decides that bribing cannot be countenanced in any form whatever by the Republican party. No other political organization which has ever existed in the United States has dared to expose the shortcomings of its own members, and then grappled with evils which surrounded it, and proven strong enough to purify itself, but the Republican party is now passing through this difficult ordeal, and gaining strength daily because of the moral power which always sustains the right. The dishonest and faithless will be driven into ignominious disgrace, but the party will become more staunch because of its purification. There is no disposition to shield the guilty, no false sentimentalism over the exalted dignity of those who have bought office or trafficked in public virtue. We hail this decisive action on the part of leading members of the Senate as an omen of future confidence; they have done their duty and will be sustained by the unanimous support of their party. There is no division of sentiment as to the justice of the punishment which will be meted out to Caldwell and those who have presumed to trifle with the integrity of public officers. They have adopted practices entirely unsuited to the party which they attempted to disgrace, but now find to their sorrow that they made a serious mistake.

Notes and Comments.

ONE of the cheapest pieces of balderdash that is running the rounds of the press just now, is that the corruption and dishonesty of the present is due to ignorance. It is a fact that can be demonstrated that the average of intelligence among the masses is greater now than ever before in this country. Who believes that Pomeroy is dishonest because of his ignorance? No one, who stops an instant to think. Is Parson Harlan and Professor Patterson to be ranked as low and ignorant specimens of political bummers? Not at all. When a professor of moral philosophy becomes a political corruptionist, there is something more than a lack of intelligence the matter. It is not because these men were more ignorant that they have fallen an easy, if not a willing prey to the tempter, but because they were lacking in moral courage to do right, when money was at stake. If men who steal were always called thieves, there would be much less scandal in the world. This kid glove fashion of trying to cover up dishonesty, has much more to do with encouraging crime than the lack of intelligence. Not a single man whose name is on the black list, is in disgrace because of the want of educational advantages in his early life, nor, for that matter, lack of religious training. The trouble is, we have made dishonesty respectable, and it is time now that we should begin to make thieving and swindling infamous, this will do more to correct the evils than all the cheap cant about a lack of intelligence that can be offered.

MR. NYE, not the famous Bill Nye, but Nye of Nevada, flourishes his hands and exclaims, in a ringing tone of virtuous indignation, "Away with these investigations, we have had enough of them." Undoubtedly several members of Congress have had enough and more than enough of "these investigations," but the people of the country, who are not surrounded by the glitter and glare of the corrupt Capital, have not had enough of them by any means. The Republican party has not had enough of them, nor has the Republican press got tired of publishing the proceedings of them. Mr. Nye, who is about to retire to private life, may change his mind materially when he has an opportunity to find out what the general public think of these matters.

RECORDER HACKET, of New York, has submitted a bill to the New York Legislature to simplify proceedings in criminal cases, and reduce the number of causes for which a new trial or stay of proceedings can be granted. This is a move in the right direction, and deserves careful consideration. At present the the rulings of courts are all in favor of the criminal, having no regard whatever to the rights of society. Some of these evils the Recorder proposes to rectify. His experience in New York ought to be such as to enable him to frame a practical measure for the accomplishment of a purpose, which all parties agree as being highly desirable. The unsatisfactory condition of the Stokes case adds increasing interest to the subject. Some such reform is surely needed.

Topics of the Day.

—The Hartford *Courant*, speaking of the Credit Mobilier scandal says:

When the politicians, therefore, say that the people cannot bear certain disclosures, what they mean is that the politicians cannot hear them, could not hold their places if they were made, and the jobbers would lose their opportunity. There is one thing, however, that we, the people, cannot bear in high places, and that is hypocrisy. If that is not extinguished, it will cut out everything grand and good there is in our system. If every member of the Government to-day were a hypocritical swindler, a dishonest executive, legislator or judge, it would be better for the people that every one of them should come to exposure and open disgrace than that they should remain concealed. We could not bear such men as Harlan and Pomeroy covered up; we are not damaged by their exposure. It is a mistake to suppose that christianity, morality or politics are losers by the exposure of the hypocrisy of men conspicuous in them. A church, a society or party is always stronger for snuffing off its bad elements. If the rottenness of Pacific railroad morality has pervaded Congress, if the taint of jobbing runs through it, the only chance for the health of the nation is for the disease to be thoroughly exposed, and the whole extent of it.

—The Boston *Advertiser*, speaking of the Mobilier question, says:

Nor was Congress alone at fault. It was perfectly well known then and afterwards that Mr. Ames and his associates who took the risk of the enterprise had realized immense profits in the construction. But they fulfilled their agreement with the government to the letter; they gave it a satisfactory road in advance of the terms of the contract; and the country applauded them for their courage and congratulated them on their good fortune. Undoubtedly it would have been wiser and better if Mr. Ames when he became interested in the Pacific road had retired from Congress, and left his interests there to the sense of justice and fair-dealing which we expect to find there; but he did not. His constituency chose to send him again and again, understanding at the time the nature of his engagements, and how liable his public duties and his private interests were to come into collision. Three Congresses in succession placed him on committees which had to deal with questions in which his private interests were most deeply involved. The press, including that superior article known as "independent journalism," saw what was going, applauded it in some cases, tolerated it in others, but denounced it in none. Bad as it may have been, public opinion sustained it, and if Judge Poland's committee is right in its conclusions it should clothe itself in sackcloth and ashes.

—The St. Louis *Globe* speaking of the formation of the next Cabinet says:

Southern Republicans are earnestly pressing, in various ways, the name of Senator Pool for a position in the next Cabinet of General Grant, and have firm faith in their success. It is urged, and with considerable force, that, in retiring from the Senatorial contest, Mr. Pool was actuated by public spirit, as the Republicans would have remained with him to the last, and there was a reasonable prospect of gaining from the moderate Democrats the small number of votes necessary to elect. This course, would not, however, have divided the Democratic parry in North Carolina, which the election of Senator Merrimum, chiefly by Republican votes, will probably do, sooner or later. Mr. Pool is certainly entitled to credit for his sagacious and self-sacrificing course.

—The New York *Bulletin*, speaking of the defeat of Sherman's Finance bill, says:

A few weeks since, Congress showed some earnestness in favor of free banking and the resumption of specie payments, apparently from a conviction that the public attached considerable importance to these measures; but the comparative indifference of the community to the measures introduced has afforded a good excuse for tabling these knotty questions and shirking the responsibility of maturing any action in the the premises. If we do not over estimate the gravity of the situation, there will be too much reason between the close of this session and the opening of the next, to regret bitterly the supineness of both the people and Congress upon this very vital question. We can only hope that our fears may not be realized.

Political.

—Georgia politicians have determined to repudiate the debt of the State.

—A Kansas paper calls York "the blue-eyed blonde who fixed Old Subsidy."

—The Philadelphia *Press* desires to know whether we shall have honest elections. Probably not in that city.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* thinks the vindication of Schuyler Colfax is all that could be asked by his best friends.

—A diabolical and disloyal punster proposes to rechristen the capital of our glorious country Whitewashington.

—The Boston *Advertiser* warmly favors an increase of the salaries of the higher officers of the Federal Government.

—Memorials have been sent to the Legislature by the supervisors of Ottawa, Mecosta and Osceola counties, praying for the impeachment of Judge Giddings, of that circuit, for drunkenness.

—The religious editor of the Racine *Journal* says he has "yet to hear of a man north of Milwaukee who would not rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the Assembly than in the house of the Lord. It pays better."

—Mr. Pomeroy's winter of discontent was made still gloomier Monday, by the testimony of Senator York. The latter told his story plainly and in a straightforward manner, carrying conviction to the minds of his hearers.

—The Boston *Transcript* thinks that for a would-be military despot, the President's message in regard to affairs in Utah seems to be exceedingly civil in its tone. He wants to use fairly administered law, and not bayonets, in keeping peace and order.

—While it is undeniable that the power of money has been rendered hideously conspicuous in all our public affairs, there is yet no reason to believe that the taint has affected the mass of the people or rendered them insensible to the shame and infamy of the exposures.—*Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette.*

—As a financier, Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, is a success. The State taxes in that State are about five million dollars. General Longstreet says Warmoth collected the taxes in cash; deposited the cash with a banker, and then turned the amount over to the State Treasurer in State bonds worth sixty-five cents on the dollar. This shows fine executive ability.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Personal.

—George H. Pendleton is in Paris.

—Miss Emily Faithful is in Philadelphia.

—Victor Emanuel goes to the theatre on Sunday.

—Jumping Jack Doolittle is lecturing in the West.

—Ann E. Smith is a Methodist minister in New York.

—Vanderbilt is denouncing the rascality of Jay Gould again.

—Englishmen are writing parodies on Bret Harte's dialect verses.

—Miss Middie Morgan has been talking horse with President Grant.

—Thank the gods, John Forster is not the literary executor of Bulwer Lytton.

—The fast son of Commodore Vanderbilt owes Mr. Greeley's daughters $50,000.

—Mary Watson, of San Francisco, has written another successful sensational play.

—Henry W. Zimmerman is the resident correspondent of the New York *World* at Reading.

—What a pity that Nast, the artist, hides his genius under a bushel in these suggestive times.

—Miss Charlotte Cushman is again ill. Her physical strength is not equal to her public efforts.

—The Mayor of New York, Havemeyer, marries more couples than any one clergyman in that city.

—Beecher has touched the Credit Mobilier business in his own peculiar manner, at Harrisburg, Monday evening.

—Henry Ward Beecher says that a poor man with plenty of "cheek" will get along better than a modest man with $50,000.

—The paragraph announcing a relationship between Gov. Dix's wife and Stokes is pronounced to be incorrect by those who are supposed to know.

—The death is announced of one of the oldest veterans of the Greek war of liberation—Major Johannes Pappalexopulo. He fought under Kolokrotonis at the battle of Trikorpha, and afterward at Monembasia.

—Mrs. Jerry Blaisdell, of East Denmark, Maine, recently spun a lot of wool rolls, dyed and wove them into stout cloth, and cut and made from the same a pair of trowsers for her fortunate husband, all within the space of thirty-six hours.

Passing Events.

—Memphis mud is ancle deep on the average.

—Newport, Rhode Island, is to have a public hospital.

—Racine, Wisconsin, is to have a first-class opera house.

—A new linen factory is to be built at Fall River, Massachusetts.

—A Mormon and his three wives are visiting in Mayville, Kentucky.

—Coal has just been discovered in Lincoln township, Dallas county, Iowa.

—Simmons, the murderer, has been removed from Bellevue Hospital to the Tombs.

—The herring fishing season has closed abruptly, the fish having struck out for blue water.

—Coal has been struck three hundred feet from the surface in Morris county, Kansas.

—Work has commenced on the railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Lacrosse, Wisconsin.

—One township in Spencer county, Indiana, raised over two million pounds of tobacco last year.

—They arrest nine year old darkey boys for fighting in Louisville; white boys are not disturbed in such amusements.

—The Sunday School library was stolen from the Presbyterian church, at Knoxville, Tennessee, the other night.

—The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company of Worcester paid an annual dividend of five per cent. all to their employes on Friday.

—As the night train for Boston was near Burnham, running at great speed, one of the parallel rods snapped, crushed one side of the cab and threw the engine off the track. No further damage was done.

—A Cedar Rapids, Iowa, butcher lately killed, skinned and cut off the head of a cow, when the mutilated animal actually kicked him between the eyes so hard as to knock him down, all through involuntary muscular action caused by stiffening of the tendons.

—The deep impression made by the religious revival at Lincoln, Illinois, is shown by the fact that last week a theatrical troupe advertised for that place could hire no one to sell tickets, for which, however, there was no demand, and the enterprise was abandoned.

—Patrick Daly, of Brooklyn, came up behind Edward Maloney, of No. 97 Oliver street, while the latter was walking through South street, early Monday morning, and stabbed him twice in the back, inflicting slight wounds. Justice Dowling committed Daly for trial, without bail, at the Tombs Court.

Things in Pennsylvania.

—Business is said to be very dull at Pittston.

—Temperance meetings are being held at Harrisburg.

—Temperance lectures are popular at Williamsport.

—John Hough, of Goldsboro', died from intemperance on Monday.

—An interesting kissing match took place at Lancaster the other day.

—York has a Credit Mobilier court house ring, which is being ventilated.

—The pioneer steamship of the Red Star line has arrived at Philadelphia.

—A sixteen year old boy accidentally shot himself with a pistol at Scranton, Monday.

—A man by the name of McLaughlin was instantly killed by falling from a trestle in Lancaster, Monday.

—William Cooper was killed by being run over on the North Central Railroad, near New Cumberland, Friday night.

—A Philadelphia music teacher, named A. F. Dos Santos, slipped on the pavement and bumped his head so severely that his life is despaired of.

—George Clark, a lad who was injured by the last explosion at Conshohocken, has died from his injuries. This brings up the number of killed to fifteen.

—Pete Gaylor, of Liberty, Tioga county, got drunk, went to sleep in the gutter and was found dead Friday morning. He left a wife and seven destitute children.

—The Reading *Times* says that while a son of Captain Dun, proprietor of the Birdsboro' Hotel, was out sleighing on Thursday, his horse became frightened and ran into the Schuylkill, the ice bearing him until he got into the middle of the stream, when it broke, and it was with the greatest difficulty the horse got out alive. Master Dun was thrown out of the sleigh and severely bruised.

Late News.

(By Mail.)

—Michigan exported 12,000,000 stoves to Europe.

—The State debt of Kansas is not quite $10,000,000.

—They have commenced prospecting for coal at Mendoda, Illinois.

—The elevators of the West are crammed with grain awaiting shipment.

—Monadnock Mountain, New Hampshire, is being stripped of its timber.

—A Vicksburg telegraph operator choked himself to death with beefsteak the other morning.

—In some parts of Kansas mattrass makers pay more for corn husks than the corn itself will sell for.

—The bell used on the first steamer that sailed on Lake Superior, is doing service in a house of worship at Marquette.

—Alabama wants to annex the Pensacola district of Florida, in order to have control of the railroad system centering at that point.

—A furniture factory is being built by a joint stock company at Grand Rapids, Michigan, which will cost $250,000, and employ 500 workmen.

—A country weekly paper in Minnesota emulates the enterprise of the New York *Herald* by publishing original letters from Central Africa.

—It is estimated that since the discovery of gold, Nevada county, California, has yielded $105,000,000, and her mines are not exhausted yet.

—A Kentucky man has an overcoat that he has worn every winter for forty years. The cloth was made by his wife when they were first married.

—Three Indians attacked a white man near De Soto, Wisconsin, a few nights since, with knives, and robbed him of a jug of whisky he was carrying.

—James Homer Abbott, a former member of the class of 1873 at Yale College, was arrested at New Haven on Friday, for selling clothing stolen from the college students.

—From December 14th to January 12th, they had an earthquake almost every day at Fort Colville, W. T. A point of land that ran into Okanagon Lake has entirely disappeared.

The Boston *Traveller* calls attention to the fact that "Of all ships built or purchased by contract during the war, not one remains in the navy to day considered worth fitting out for a three years' cruise, and yet their cost was greater than that of those built in the navy yards."

The Latest News.

(By Telegraph.)

—Father Burke sailed yesterday for Europe.

—Insanity is the principal plea in the Scannell defense.

—Oakes Ames does not believe that the House will expel him.

—After all obligations are paid Greeley's daughters will receive $100,000 each.

—The New York Legislature will pass a resolution demanding the expulsion of the Credit Mobilier criminals.

—Richard F. Clarke, of Poughkeepsie, former County Treasurer, has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of $164,000.

—The New York Bar Association have found it impracticable to do anything in relation to the charges against David Dudley Field.

—Albany politicians are trembling from fear of revelations that will result from the investigations of the Jay Gould bribery in the repeal of the Erie classification act.

—A petition is in circulation in Boston asking the Legislature of Massachusetts to rescind their vote of censure on Senator Sumner, for introducing his bill in regard to the battle flags and records.

BY TELEGRAPH

Associated Press Dispatches.

XLIId Congress—Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

The House bill removing the disabilities of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, passed.

Mr. Anthony called attention to the necessity of making some disposition of the contract for the publication of the debates of Congress, as the existing contract expires on the 4th of March. He intimated that he would ask the Senate to consider the subject to-morrow.

Mr. Blair moved to take up the conference report on the Steamboat bill, made at the last session, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn until to-morrow.

Mr. Frelinghuysen gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to take up the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee relating to Utah affairs.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill providing that upon all importations of sugar, molasses, pig iron and railroad iron, the amount of the bond required shall only be in the penal sum of double the amount of duties on such articles, and that upon all other importations it shall be in the penal sum equal to the invoice value of such merchandise imported, with the duties added.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to revise the bankrupt law and report amendments thereto. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the Indiana, Ohio and Illinois 2 per cent. bill was taken up by a vote of 29 to 21, and debated at length. Messrs. Thurman, Trumbull, Pratt, Morton and Logan supporting it, and Frelinghuysen and Edmunds opposing it. No action being taken Mr. Casserly entered a motion to reconsider the vote passing the Asiatic Cable Telegraph Bill. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Without disposing of the bill, the committee, at 1 o'clock. arose, on motion of Mr. Garfield, who wished a hearing for Mr. Beatty on the bill to give the reporting and publishing of debates to Murtagh, of the Washington Republican.

Mr. Beatty again moved the previous question. After debate and remarks by Mr. Beatty, Mr. Blair moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas 84, nays 106. The vote was almost strictly a party one. The bill was then passed without division.

The House then proceeded, in accordance with the previous arrangement to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following bills were reported by Mr. Coburn, Chairman of the Military Committee and passed; to provide for the inspection of appropriations made by the army officers; to extend for one year, till February 1st, 1874, the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866; to provide for head stones in the national military cemeteries; to confirm the purchase by the proper Executive Department, of a certain tract of land at Omaha, Nebraska; to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the Territorial authorities of Dakota, in arming, equipping and supplying volunteer forces in the Indian war of 1862.

Mr. Osborn also reported a bill declaratory of the meaning of the 38th section of the act of July 10, 1870, in regard to the time at which commissions issued to officers during the late war, who were prisoners of war, etc., shall take effect. This bill gave rise to considerable discussion and opposition, it being stated in the course of the debate that it would invalidate the army record and cut $20,000,000 out of the Treasury. The House refused to second the previous question, and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Colman also reported a bill to provide that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

Mr. Dodds wanted to know if that rule had been in force during the war, what would have become of the President.

Mr. Colman replied that it would not have applied to him at all; it applied only to drunkards, and he asked what gentlemen would dare to vote against such a proposition.

Mr. Hay, of Illinois, said he had dared to vote against it in the Committee, and would vote against it in the House.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to strike out the word intemperate, so that the act should apply to those who are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Stevenson remarked that if the soldiers were all teetotallers there would be no fighters. [Laughter.]

Mr. Roberts, of New York, suggested it should be made to include members of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. McIntyre moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the business of the Military Committee.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the House bill prescribing the general provisions under which persons may incorporate themselves as railroad companies in the Territories, and have the right of way for their roads over the public lands. The amendments are in the nature of a substitute for the House bill and are mainly copied from the general incorporation law of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill authorizing negotiations with the Creek Indians for a cession of a part of their reservation.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported with amendments the bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad. It authorizes the said Company to consolidate with or lease one railroad in Texas, or California, connecting with its main line on such conditions as may be prescribed by the laws of those States, and also to construct branches from its main north to parts in Utah and Colorado and to a State line to Nevada and the Mexican boundary, one branch north and one south to be constructed from each line in each of the Territories in New Mexico and Arizona.

WASHINGTON.

The Pomeroy Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

At the sittings of the Pomeroy Committee this morning, Mr. Frelinghuysen said the resolution passed in the Senate, yesterday, permitted proof of any allegations of corruption against Pomeroy directly. He then asked Horton what course he would pursue. Horton said the defense shall know what the accusers charged before the defense was presented.

Mr. Simpson said the pending investigation at Topeka required the presence there of his witnesses, and that it would be unjust to compel him to make the statement required by Horton at this time. Simpson then called Frank Bacon, of the Kansas Legislature, to show that money was offered for his vote by the friends of Pomeroy.

Bacon testified that Judge Horton sent for him to go to the Tifft House, when Horton offered to pay his campaign expenses if he would vote for Pomeroy, as it was to the interest of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fee railroad that Pomeroy should be elected. He told Horton his expenses were about $2,000, but Horton declined, saying that he would pay $600 or $1,000. Next day, while seated in the Legislature, Dr. Rorebacker came and urged witness to vote for Pomeroy, saying the $2,000 were ready for him, but witness refused. Witness in answer to a question said his expenses were not $2,000, and he did not know what they were. The Judge Horton who made the offer to Bacon, is counsel for Pomeroy, and witness pointed him out as sitting with the committee.

W. H. Bond, of the lower House of the Kansas Legislature, testified that John F. Murphy met him in Topeka, Kansas, during the canvass, and said that he had seen Pomeroy, who wanted him (witness) to vote for him. On the following Thursday he came to him again and said Pomeroy had said that if witness would vote for him he would pay him anything that was reasonable, and advised him to go and see Pomeroy, saying. "You can have $5,000 just as well as five cents." He did not call on Pomeroy. On Saturday before the election he called on Pomeroy and had a talk about the election. Told him he could not vote for him. On the morning of the Joint Convention, at about eleven o'clock, one of his colleagues called him out of Dr. Logan's room, saying some one wanted to see him. He found Horton in the hall, who said he did not want to bother him, but had something to say to him and could say it in five minutes. He took him into another room, locked the door and said he understood his (witness) position; knew he had trouble in his family, by death, and knew what his circumstances were. He was his friend, and as his friend advised him to take care of himself. He then said there was no use of mincing matters, his (witness') name stood first on the list of his delegation, and he was very desirous of having his vote. He said that whatever was given, in any way, the money was to be considered as in the way of defraying expenses, and added, "Now name what you want, and I will go right down to Pomeroy's room and fix it up immediately." Witness answered that he could not see Pomeroy—that he had some other business to attend to, and then left the room.

An examination by Mr. Horton and the members of the committee elicited the fact that witness had given certain parties to understand that he would vote for Pomeroy. He did so at the instance of his friends, who thought there was no chance of beating Pomeroy, and wanted him to vote for him. This was found true, because his county had been on the losing side in the Senatorial contests. Witness did not say that he would vote for Pomeroy, and did not mean to if it was possible to beat him.

B. O. Driscoll, a member of the Lower House, was sworn, and testified that he had been approached in a financial way, four times in relation to his vote. Law urged him to vote for Pomeroy, and intimated that $2,000 would not break him (Law), and said he would stand between witness and his constituents. Three days later, Law said that Pomeroy was sure to be elected, and again urged for his vote. "Understand, Mr. Chairman, he did not offer me anything but left the impression on my mind that I could trade off in that direction if I choose. At another time Mr. Paine told witness there was money in Topeka and said he could have some. Witness said he didn't want it. Paine said the money was stolen from the Government and he might as well have it as any one else; said it would be given him without his making any pledge, and that a friend would call on him in two or three days and ask him to do a favor, which he could refuse or not as he chose. This was the first direct offer of money, and witness was hurt because he considered the offer degrading to himself. Witness reported these facts to Mr. West, who said that it was nothing, that he had been asked if he could use a thousand or twelve hundred dollars to advantage. On the 3d instant, Mr. Hake, a member of the City Council of Atchison, took witness in his room at the Tifft House, and said business is business; just say how much money it will take to secure your vote. Witness was angry, and told Hake that he was not the first of Pomeroy's strikers who had offered him money, and that he would have him to know that Pomeroy had not money enough to buy his vote. Paddy Brown, of Atchison, came into witnesses room and said he liked the way he talked. Then he said no one will be here to-morrow, I'll save money and you can have some just as well as not, and I advise you to take it. Witness concluded to take the money and then go into the Tifft House and expose the bribery; so he made no reply but bowed Brown out of the room. Witness did not see Brown on the next day, but on the day following he came to him and said he could not get the money the day before but he had it then and was ready for business. Witness answered: "Brown don't show me any money; if you had come yesterday you and I would have been ruined. I should have accepted the money and then exposed you, and my name would have been disgraced." Brown asked witness not to tell any one. Witness said he would not on the condition, that Brown should go and tell Pomeroy that none of his strikers must offer him any more money, and that if they did not keep away from, he would trumpet it all over the world. That was the last I ever heard of money.

There being no other witnesses for the prosecution present, nor likely to be to-morrow, the committee adjourned until Friday, when the Chairman of the Topeka Investigation Committee is expected to be present with the original packages of money exhibited by York in the joint convention as having been paid him by Pomeroy.

The Appropriation Committee.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and agreed to the Senate amendment to the clause therein which repeals the 19th section of an act making an appropriation for the support of the army and for other purposes for the year ending June 30, 1872, approved March 3, 1872, the House committee amend the Senate amendment so as to read as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assignees, on account of freight or transportation over the respective roads of any kind to the amount of the payments made by the United States for interest on the bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, and any such company can sue in the Court of Claims to recover so much of the price of such freight and transportation as shall have been withheld, and in such suit the right of such companies to recover the same upon the law and facts of the case, shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States, upon the merits of all points presented by it in answer thereto by them and the jurisdiction and power of said court, in any such suit, shall be the same as in other actions thereon, and its judgment therein and transcript thereof shall have the same force and effect as in other claims against the Government in said courts, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both of said courts shall give such cause or causes, precedence over all other business.

The Senate Special Committee.

The Senate Special Committee, over which Senator Morrill is Chairman, met this afternoon.

Oakes Ames was recalled. He testified that the first he ever heard about the checks given Harlan, was from Harlan himself, who came to him one day in the cloak room of the House, and said he wanted to return $10,000 to the Pacific Railroad. Witness told him he knew nothing about it. Harlan replied that his attention had been called to it by Alley, and if the money came from the Road, he wanted to return it. Harlan seemed much worried about the matter. He thought John B. Alley could give more information in reference to the check given Harlan than any one else.

In answer to the questions by Clark, witness testified that the Pacific road never made any demand on Harlan for the money. Witness thought the account of Durant had never been settled; did not remember of it containing an item for those checks; Durant was vice-president and general manager of the road, and had absolute control of it; he did not know how Durant got the money out of the treasury of the company. Witness did not remember disclosing to either Bartlett or Dawes the conversation between himself and Harlan about the $10,000.

Charles H. Crane, of New York, will be examined to-morrow.

The Poland Committee.

Poland's committee held a special meeting this morning to hear the additional statement of Vice President Colfax, who was present with his counsel, Judge Hale. Mr. Ames sat directly opposite Colfax.

Judge Hale said that when Mr. Colfax came upon the stand on the 11th instant, the immediate question before the committee related to the deposit of June 22d. He examined him solely as to the sources from which he (Colfax) had obtained that money. At the time he had full knowledge of the remittances from Nesbitt, which Colfax would explain and submit letters from Nesbitt. Hale was influenced in this course mainly to confine that testimony to the point at issue. Again, as the letters were of a somewhat private nature, he did not want to bring them before the public. Mr. Colfax was now present with these letters and ready to answer any questions asked.

Mr. Colfax then read several letters from Nesbitt, congratulatory in their tone. Three of them enclosed checks for $1,000. Mr. Colfax further testified that he received $4,000, in the aggregate, from Nesbitt, $1,000 before the nomination, $2,000 after the nomination and $1,000 in November. He understood that Nesbitt had been a contractor to furnish stamped envelopes for the Postoffice Department, but witness had nothing whatever to do with aiding him to secure such contracts. They were made upon the recommendation of the Board appointed by the Postmaster General.

Ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, was sworn and testified that he had a conversation with McComb, and understood from it that Ames had Credit Mobilier stock to be distributed. He had been offered Credit Mobilier stock by Ames, but declined to receive it, because he understood from the explanations made by Ames that taking the stock might bring his private interest into conflict with his public duties and he wanted to avoid that. Mr. Colfax, after reading the letters of Nesbitt, stated that the first one of the remittance in April, was especially for his personal use. The $1,000 bill, in the congratulatory letter of June, was for political purposes, and so was the check in the letter of July. He then produced a draft for $1,000, dated June 22d, the same day that he deposited $1,200 in bills, which draft he had sent to and was endorsed by the chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, and another draft, dated July 18th, which he had sent to and was endorsed by the same chairman, for $1,000 sent him by Nesbitt for political purposes that month, stating that these drafts circumstantially proved two remittances in June and July and their dates. He then read the following affidavit, adding, that although his statement as published and testified to by him, had, for reasons stated by his counsel, referred only to the thousand in June. The gentleman showed that his memory was that Colfax had told him of both of these political remittances of Nesbitt.

State of Indiana, St. Joseph County: Rickitson Burroughs, a citizen of South Bend in said County and estate being duly sworn deposes as follows: During the summer of 1868, after the return of Colfax from Washington, in consultation about the approaching political campaign, he (Colfax) stated to me the circumstances of his having made the acquaintance of an old gentleman in New York city, by the name of Nesbitt; that he (Nesbitt) stated to Colfax that neither he nor his friends wanted any office, in common parlance, he had no axes to grind, and he had an abundance of means for himself and family, and wished, if Colfax would accept, to bestow part of his wealth in such a manner as would assist Colfax in defraying his increasing expenses current in the campaign, and then he offered him (Colfax) the sum of $1,000 or $2,000, I am not certain which sum, but it was either $1,000 or $2,000, for such purpose, and all the favor he (Nesbitt) would ask in return was that he (Colfax) would call on him, Nesbitt, and take tea with him. I have frequently spoken of the said conversation to many of my neighbors and friends in South Bend during the last few weeks, and having just been informed this evening that Colfax had recently made a statement in relation to said matter. before the Investigating Committee in Washington, although I have not seen the statement, yet I take pleasure in in making this affidavit in proof of that transaction about receiving said money from said Nesbitt, in the hope that it may in some measure, serve the cause of truth and help to vindicate the character of a just and truthful man, whom I have intimately known more than thirty years, against the malicious aspersions with which his good name has been assailed. I will add further, that Colfax informed me, during the conversation above referred to, that said Nesbitt did give him $1,000 or $2,000—I am not certain which sum—and that he (Colfax) soon after sent the amount so received to the Chairman of the Central Committee at Indianapolis.

[Signed] RICKETSON BURROUGHS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of February, 1873.

[Signed] GEORGE HALWARD, Notary Public.

NEW YORK.

Bond Robbing.

NEW YORK, February 19.

Ten thousand dollars in North Carolina Bonds were stolen from the residence of the owner in Broome street yesterday.

Sailed for Europe.

General Thomas F. Eckert, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sailed for Liverpool by the steamship Java this morning.

About Colfax.

The Post has the following special from Washington: In regard to Colfax, there is some additional evidence of the most positive character, that Ames in conversation with a gentleman, other than Crounz, on the evening of the same day, on that of the day following that on which Colfax first testified before the Poland Committee, after the holliday recess, did say that Colfax's testimony was substantially correct, and that the only point upon which they differed was in regard to his still owing Colfax the $500 paid as a subscription to the Credit Mobilier stock. Ames said his memory was not clear that he had returned this money, and that the account between them was closed without his receiving any dividends whatever from the stock.

More Indictments.

New indictments have been found against leaders of the old Tammany ring on newly discovered facts, which, it is said, can be easily proved. Bench warrants for the arrest of the indicted persons have not yet reached the sheriff.

Found Dead.

O. W. Feno, a well known actor, was found dead in his room this morning. It is supposed that he died of heart disease. He played at Booth's Theatre last evening, and appeared in his usual good health. His death caused a profound sensation and regret among the fraternity.

A Nice Little History.

The work on the history of New Amsterdam, authorized by the Common Council two years ago, has been suspended, it having been ascertained that it would require forty to sixty octavo volumes, 5,000 copies of which were authorized for free distribution and would cost nearly $2,000,000. The Historical Society protested against the stoppage of the publication.

Threatened with Assassination.

Assistant United States Attorney Ten Eycke has been threatened with assassination if he continues the prosecution of the saw-dust swindlers, another of whom was to-day held for trial in the sum of $5,000.

MISSOURI.

The Bribery Business.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.

Special dispatches say that at the Democratic caucus at Jefferson City, last night, a long and stormy debate occurred on the question whether the senatorial bribery investigation should be reopened. Several substitutes and resolutions were offered, and either defeated or withdrawn. The following was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the investigation thus far has been thoroughly and fairly conducted, but as the means of fully exonerating Col. Bogy, or the members of this house, the committee are instructed to send for Gen. Dorris and the cashier of the Exchange Bank, St. Louis.

Specials further say that notwithstanding Colonel Bogy's letter demanding the reopening of the investigation, he yesterday asked various Democratic members to vote in the caucus against the recommitment of the committee's reports, and to favor the immediate adoption of the majority report. He said he had been forced to ask for a re-opening of the case in deference to popular clamor, but that he was really opposed to such action.

It is also asserted that it was stated in the caucus that Colonel Bogy's letter did not represent his true feelings.

OHIO.

Woman's Suffrage.

TOLEDO, February 19.

At to-day's session of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention, letters were read from Julia Ward Howe, Gerrett Smith, Parker Pillsbury and others.

The officers of the State Association were then elected, Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler, of Cincinnati, being chosen President.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted. The first holds that the right to vote is a personal right, inherent in every citizen, and that any abridgement thereof is tyranny. The second pledges the work for the removal from the State Constitution of the provision denying the ballot to women.

At the afternoon session, spirited addresses were made by Susan B. Anthony and others.

The Industrial Exposition.

CINCINNATI, February 19.

The commissioners in charge of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for this year, to-day completed the organization of the committees for the various departments. The arrangements for the exhibition, which opens September 4th, are in a more advanced state than ever before at so early a period in the year.

CONNECTICUT.

Democratic Nominations.

HARTFORD, February 19.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day and was largely attended. Colonel Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport, formerly a Republican, was appointed temporary chairman and afterwards permanent chairman of the Convention. The Convention then renominated Charles R. Ingersol for Governor by a rising vote, and unanimously. George G. Sill, Liberal Republican, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. Martin H. Sauger, Secretary of State; Wm. E. Raymound, Treasurer and Dr. A. R. Goodrich for Comptroller.

TENNESSEE.

New Trotting Association.

NASHVILLE, February 19.

A trotting association composed of influential citizens, was organized here to-day. The men who belong to it are such as have made blood horse associations a success and are old turfmen. It is proposed to give liberal premiums for a trotting meeting, which will take place early in June.

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mutual Pipe Co.,
Union Pipe Co.,
Butler Pipe Co.

MANAGER'S OFFICE,
FOXBURG, Pa., January 15, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that on and after February 1, 1873, the above companies will enforce their demurrage charge of one cent per barrel per day in all cases where owners fail to move their oil from the companies' tanks with promptness.

Oil run from wells will be free from the above charge for ten days from date when run. Certificates issued will bear the date when the oil was run. In both cases the charge will begin upon the eleventh day from date of run or certificate issued.

After the certificate is turned in to the company by whom issued the charge will terminate, so long as buyers use all possible diligence in moving or shipping the oil.

Oil in the tanks of the companies February 1st next or certificates out on that date will be treated as run or issued on February 1st, and will be free from the above charge for ten days thereafter.

The above companies receive oil for transportation only. It is therefore necessary that Producers sell or move their oil as soon as possible after it is run, and that Shippers use every effort to ship their oil when purchased, thereby enab ing the companies to render the Producers the promptest service in moving oil from their wells.

20jantf. CHAS. P. HATCH, Manager.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHURCH RUN PIPE CO.,
TITUSVILLE, PA, July 13, 1872.

On and after June 15th all oil not removed from the Company's Tank within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel per month, or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal. Receipts will be issued for oil received by the company.

nov2tf J. F. CLARK, Secretary.

THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING HERALD, TITUSVILLE, February 19.—10 P.M.

The Petroleum market to-day was weaker at all points in the Region, and closed dull.

On the Upper Road the market was dull and irregular, closing at $2 25.

On the Lower Road spot could be bought for $2 25@2 27½.

The market at Oil City underwent a decline of about 2½c, closing at $2 40@2 42½.

At Parkers Landing sales were effected at $2 20, and the market closed steady.

The market at Tidioute was $2 12½@2 15.

The home refined market was nominally 12c in bulk and 16c in barrels.

Sales and Resales of Crude Petroleum in the Oil Region, February 19.

UPPER ROAD.	
1000 bbls spot	2 25
1000 bbls T. P.	2 22½
500 " "	2 27½
500 " "	2 25
LOWER ROAD.	
250 bbls spot	2 25
OIL CITY.	
1000 bbls spot	$2 42½
500 bbls spot	2 40
PARKERS LANDING.	
1000 bbls spot	2 20
2000 " "	2 17½
300 " "	2 20
TIDIOUTE.	
500 bbls spot	2 12½
300 bbls spot	2 10

[PETROLEUM MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, February 19.

Petroleum—Crude in bulk at 9c; best bid at 8¾c. Refined firmer at 20c; sales 2,000 barrels, to suit vessel, at 20c. Cases at 26½c. Naptha; 14¾@15c for city and 13½@13¾c for western.

Philadelphia delivery firm at 19@19½c; sales 2,000 bbls, high test, at 20c.

NEW YORK, February 19—2:25 P. M.
Petroleum—Crude dull; nominally at 8¾@9c. Refined dull at 19¾@20c.

NEW YORK, February 19—4:00 P. M.
Petroleum—Crude 9c. Refined 20c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.
Crude at 11d; refined at 20d; spirits at 17½d.

LIVERPOOL, February 19—1 P. M.
Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, February 19—3.00 P. M.
Market unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19—3:00 P. M.
Petroleum—Market quiet; crude 8¾c; Standard white at 19¾c; cases 25c.

Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, February 19.
Petroleum—Market dull; spot 9c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 19.
Petroleum—Refined quiet but firm; Standard white in car lots 16¼c; small lots, 18½c; legal test Ohio State at 21@24½c.

Financial and Commercial.

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.

Money very stringent at 1-32 to ⅛ per cent per day, with the bulk of business at 1-16. The demand continued until after 3 o'clock and the latest loans were made at ⅛ per cent per day. Capital is difficult of access, even at these high rates.

Sterling weak at 108⅝@108⅞.

Gold quiet and steady at 114¼@114¾, closing at 114⅝@114¾.

Loans were at 1 & 7 per cent for carrying and flat for borrowing.

Clearings $11,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $94,000.

Governments dull and steady. There is considerable comment on the acceptance of only one million by the Treasury department when there was an opportunity to buy five millions at or under par in gold. The million was bought at 113,65@113.85. It will be paid for three-quarters in National Bank and the rest in legal tender notes.

State securities dull; Tennessees better.

Stock speculations were checked by the continued high rates for money and the schemes of the strikers at Washington and Albany, and prices are depressed, but not to any serious extent. Western Union Telegraph was exceptionally strong and advanced to 88¾@89⅞. The changes in the rest of the list were less than one per cent, and the decline was partially recovered late in the day, the market closing steady.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	118½
do '62 5-20s	115½
do '64, 5-20s	115⅝
do '65, 5-20s	115½
do '65, new 5-20s	114⅞
do '67, 5-20s	116½
do '68	116¼
do 10-40s	114¼
U. S. Currency 6s	114⅝
New fives	113½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	94½
Tennessee, old	79½
new	79½
Virginia, new	50
old	45
North Carolina, old	40
new	18

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Canton	101	St. Paul	57
W. U. Tel	89⅝	preferred	74
Quicksilver	44¼	Wabash	72¼
Adams Ex	95½	preferred	85
Wells Ex	84½	Fort Wayne	93
American	63½	Terre Haute	10
United States	76	preferred	40
Pacific Mail	72½	C. & A.	115½
N. Y. Central	102⅝	preferred	117
N. Y. C. Scrip	....	O. & M.	46¼
Erie	64⅝	C. C. & C.	93¼
preferred	79	B. & Q.	118
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	95¼
preferred	126	Indiana Cent	41¾
Mich Central	109	Illinois Cent	118
P. F. W. & C.	89	Union Pacific	33⅝
Northwestern	81	Central do bonds	104½
preferred	90¼	U. P. bonds	87½
Rock Island	112¾	D. L. & W.	101¼
N. J. Central	103½	H. & E.	9½

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.

There was a fairly active trade movement today with agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was active and very strong, with an upward tendency. Brown sheetings are in good demand and steady in price. Bleached shirtings continue active and some leading makes are higher. New York mills shirtings are up to 21c—all widths; Hill's and Lonsdale shirtings advanced to 12c. Prints in sterling stripes and Percales are in good request. Fancy cassimeres of good qualities move more freely, but low grades slow. Foreign goods are better. Dress fabrics, Japanese stripes and black alpacas are fairly active.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 19.

Wheat—Market very dull and prices are a shade lower; No. 1 red winter held at $1 69; No. 2 red winter held at $1 64. Corn—Quiet and unchanged in every respect; high mixed at 46c; low mixed at 45c; ears on track at 43c. Oats—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 1 State at 40c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 19.

Flour—Market dull but unchanged; Spring $7 50. Wheat—Market dull and prices have declined; extra white Michigan at $1 95; No 2 white Michigan at $1 60; amber Michigan spot, at $1 60½; seller March at $1 70¼; seller April at $1 74¼; seller May at $1 78¼; No 2 red winter at $1 65. Corn—Market steady with a moderate demand; high mixed, at 39¾c; low mixed 39¼@39½c; no grade 37½c. Oats—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 1 at 39½c; No 2 at 36c; rejected at 32c. Dressed hogs at $5 25@5 50.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 19.

Flour—Quiet but unchanged in every respect; good brands of spring extras at $7 00@$7.25. Wheat—Market steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 spring Chicago at $1 21⅝@1 22 cash; $1 22⅝ bid, seller March; No. 3 spring Chicago at $1 09; rejected nominal at 97@98c. Corn—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed at 31¼c cash; 31½c seller March; rejected at 27c. Oats—Quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 2 at 26¼@26⅜c; rejected at 23¾@24c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 2 at 65c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 fall at 72½c; No 3 at 59@63c, according to location. Seeds—Unchanged; Timothy dull and drooping at $3@$3 30; clover at $5 20@5 25. Provisions—Pork quiet and prices are a shade lower; mess nominally at $12 75 cash; sales at $13 00 seller April. Lard—Quiet and easier at $7 50 cash; $7 60 seller March. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; sales of shoulders at 4½c, packed; clear rib sides packed, at 6⅝c; clear sides at 6½c. Green hams—Quiet; sales of 16 lbs average at 9½c. Dressed hogs—Unchanged. Whiskey—Market steady with a moderate demand at 87½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.

Flour—In moderate request but weak; superfine western and State at $6 10@6 85; common to good extra at $7 00@7 50; good to choice at $7 55@8 25; white wheat western extra at $8 25@10 50; extra Ohio at $7 20@10 50; St. Louis at $7 50@13 60. Rye flour—Quiet at $4 70@$6 40. Corn meal—Quiet; yellow western at $3 25@$3 45. Whisky—Steady at 91½c. Wheat—Dull and buyers and sellers are apart; winter red western at $1 80@1 95; amber western at $1 90@2 00: white western at $1 90@2 25. Rye—Quiet at 90@95c. Barley—Unchanged. Malt—Unchanged. Clover seed dull at $9 25; timothy $3 75@3 90. Corn—Steady and in fair demand; steamer western mixed at 65@66c; sail 66@66½c; yellow western 65½@66c; white 68c. Oats—Quiet and a shade easier; new western mixed in store, at 53@54c; white western at 54@55c. Eggs—Easier at 37@38c. Hay—Unchanged. Hops—Unchanged; 42@52c for New York crop of 1872; 40@55c for eastern and western. Leather in fair request at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28½c. Wool dull but unchanged; Ohio fleece 64c; pulled 57½@59c; unwashed 38c. Coffee—Quiet and steady; Rio at 17½@20c. Sugar—Quiet; Muscovado at 8⅜@8¾c; Centrifugal at 9⅝c. Molasses—Quiet; New Orleans at 75c. Rice—steady at 8@8½c. Turpentine—Quiet; at 67½@68c. Pork—Quiet; new mess at $14 87½; March $14 60; April $14 60@14 65; May and June $14 75. Beef—Unchanged; mess at $9 00@11 50; extra $12 00@13 50. Cut meats—Firm; shoulders at 5½c; long cut hams; 18 lbs average, 13c. Middles quiet; short clear at 7¾c; long clear at 7⅜c. Lard—Steady: western steam at 8 3-16@8⅜; kettle at 8½c. Butter—Steady; Western at 15@20c. Cheese—12@17c.

—Professor W. H. Niles, the distinguished scientific lecturer, has just closed a successful series at Baltimore.

Boots and Shoes.

A FEARFUL FALL IN PRICES AT

J. H. WHALON'S.

I AM DETERMINED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE HARD TIMES, AND OFFER MY

SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

At lower rates than can be bought at the manufactory since the Boston fire. My goods were all obtained direct from the best manufacturing establishments, before the late rise in prices, and

DOES NOT INCLUDE BANKRUPT OR AUCTION GOODS.

But were all bought to build up a permanent trade, and are marked down to the manufacturers' figures to make room for a large stock, which is now being manufactured for me for the spring and summer trade. These goods cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Oil Regions, and a perfect a fit is guaranteed as if made to order in any establishment, and at one-half the cost elsewhere. This stock includes everything in the line of

Boots, Shoes and Slips

that can be found in any first-class Retail Boot and Shoe Store in any of our largest cities. This is the greatest bargain that has ever been offered of Boots and Shoes to the public. Take any of my Boots and shoes—for instance a pair that cost $4, and compare them with those that cost $4 from another house, and you can see half a dollar's difference in the price, the quality considered, and a competent judge can see $1 difference. I will pay

$100 REWARD

To any one who will find any Men's, Boys', Youths' or Children's SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS in my stock. There is probably no other retail dealer in the country where so large a stock can be found without some split leather goods. All goods that may rip repaired free of charge.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

82 Spring Street, corner of Perry, - - Titusville, Pa.

17jan3m.

Amusements.

PARSHALL OPERA HOUSE.

Third Night

OF THE BEAUTIFUL ARTISTE

MISS FANNY B. PRICE.

On Wednesday Eve'g, Feb. 19th

Will be produced the Sentimental Drama of

NOBODYS' DAUGHTER

To be followed by the Farce of

HIS LAST LEGS.

GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Performance will commence at 3 o'clock.

To morrow evening, THE HIDDEN HAND.

THE FOURTH AND LAST HOP

Of the Serial, to be given by the

CITIZENS' CORPS

Will take place at their Armory,

Thursday Evening, February 20, 1873.

Members of the staff and corps are requested to appear in uniform.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

18feb3t.

PARSHALL OPERA HOUSE.

THE MONTOUR MINSTRELS

Will appear at the Parshall Opera House on

Monday Night, February 24th,

IN NEW SONGS, JOKES, DANCES, FARCES, &c.

NEW FEATURES IN THE PROFESSION

Frank H. W. Gregg, Stage Manager; George H. Moon, Business Manager; J. F. Coleman, Leader of Orchestra; W. H. R. Kelty, Treasurer. The following gentlemen will positively appear: S. V. Goddin as Bones; C. F. Frank, Interlocutor; C. C. Melville, Tambo; H. O. Davis, L. C. Nicholson, L. N. Spurr, W. C. Hallgreen, L. HEIDELLE, A. T. BALLENTINE, Thomas C. Wilson, Ed. Constable, R. P. Hallgreen, George S. Felter, E. W. Flanders, Thomas Alexander, D. W. Fields, A. E. Pierce, John H. Nixon, A. E. Fay.

Tickets for sale Friday morning at 9 o'clock at Box Office, Parshall Opera House.

A SOCIAL HOP

will be given in

TRIUMPH HALL,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. S. C.

On the Eve. of

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 21, 1873.

Come one, Come all.

Music by Colman's String Band. feb15 5t

HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted, by April 1st, a SMALL HOUSE, with Moderate Rent. Address

feb5tf A, HERALD Office.

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

WYNDHAM C. JONES,

Successor to WRIGLEY & GRAY.

Civil Engineer, Architect and Solicitor of Patents.

Having purchased the entire stock of Notes, Maps and Memoranda of Messrs. Wrigley & Gray, am prepared to do all kinds of Civil Engineering, Draughting and Surveying. Pipe Lines located. Drawings made and Patents obtained for new inventions.

Room No. 10 Chase & Stewart Block.

feb4tf TITUSVILLE, PA.

GEORGE W. BROWNING,

Plain and Ornamental Plastering.

CORNICE & CENTRE PIECES

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS

All Orders Promptly Filled

Workshop and Casting Room in

BASEMENT, 77 SPRING STREET.

1augdtf.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 5th, 1873.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between William H. Dewell, William F. House and George K. Thayer, under the firm name of Dewell, House & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Thayer retiring from the business. William H. Dewell and William F. House assume all the liabilities of the late firm, and continue the manufacture of carriages in all its various branches at the old stand, under the firm name of Dewell & House. All persons owing the late firm of Dewell, House & Co. are hereby notified to make immediate payment at the office of Dewell & House.

WM. H. DEWELL,
WM. F. HOUSE,
GEO. K. THAYER.

feb14-d2w

COMMODIOUS ROOM

FOR RENT.

Immediately, over Hoffer's, cor. Main and Franklin street. Inquire on the premises, or at the Gas and Water Co.'s office. feb14-tf

TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS

FOR SALE

In Hammond's Addition. Terms easy. Apply to

C. B. HAMMOND,

tf Chase & Stewart Block.

Miscellaneous.

CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an ordinance granting the Union & Titusville Railroad Company the privilege of laying two railroad tracks on Water street.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Common Council of the City of Titusville, and is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, that hereafter the same privileges granted to the Union & Titusville Railroad Company, on Water street, by an ordinance, approved the 3d day of November, A. D. 1870, are hereby extended to the Warren & Venango Railroad Company, from Franklin street eastwardly along said street.

Sec. 2. That said Warren & Venango Railroad Company shall avail themselves of the privileges hereby granted, subject to the same restrictions as to grades, adopted by the Common Council, as now govern the rights of said Union & Titusville Railroad Company, and shall plank said Water street under the direction of the Street Committee of said Council.

Passed in Council, Jan. 3, 1873.

HENRY C. BLOSS, President.

Attest: S. GRUMBINE, City Clerk.

Approved, Jan. 13, 1873.

W. B. ROBERTS, Mayor.

jan15,10td

Titusville Steam Bakery!

66 SPRING STREET,

TITUSVILLE, - - PENN'A.

Bread, Pies, Cakes and Confectionery,

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

WEDDING AND FANCY CAKES

made to order. Also a complete stock of GROCERIES, and the best brands of FLOUR.

TAKE NOTICE.—Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge.

Wm. LOWRIE, Proprietor.

3aprdtf. Successor to the late E. H. Berry

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

7 Washington St., Titusville,

in all kinds of goods belonging to the

Saddle and Harness

business. Having secured the services of some of the

Best Workmen in Northwestern Pennsylvania,

I am prepared to do city or country work in the best style, at prices to suit customers. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves. Also

WRIGHT'S

Leather Cleaner and Preserver,

the best known in use. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN KELLOGG,

may21dtf. Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and customers, and to the public generally, that he has received a large and fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will sell at exceedingly low prices.

To ladies especially he would respectfully say that he has a very fine and well selected stock of the elegant and greatly celebrated

E. C. Burt Shoes,

Also, of the superb

Vroman & Bowers Shoes.

These articles cannot be surpassed by any manufacturer in the country, and will satisfy the most fastidious taste. The lovers of "such a gem of a shoe" will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully,

ABRAM EINSTEIN,
35 Spring street.

☞ Custom work and repairing done as heretofore. 10maytf.

LOST.

A MINK MUFF,

on Spring street, supposed to be between Myers furniture store and Brawley's tavern. Return to Myers' furniture store and be liberally rewarded. 25jantf.

OFFICES TO RENT.

IN THE FERTIG BLOCK.

The room formerly occupied by the City Council; also the rooms formerly occupied by G. S. Berry. C. B. HAMMOND, Agent.

TITUSVILLE, Oct. 29, 1871. oct30-tf

Russ & Davidson,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Carpets

OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTING,

WHITE AND CHECK MATTING,

ALL WIDTHS.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room

SETS.

Undertaking promptly attended to by a practical Undertaker. Metallic Caskets, Cases and Coffins, of all sizes, constantly on hand. A splendid Hearse for funeral attendance.

☞ Two doors from the Opera House, East Spring street, Titusville, Pa. nich2ltf.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Three Hundred and Fifty Feet of 5 3-16 Casing at 50 Cents Per Foot at

H. FREEMAN'S,

PETROLEUM CENTRE.

feb15dtf

NOTICE.

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND BUSINESS MANAGER,

whose time is partially engaged, can be found by addressing the undersigned. The best of references. Address H. A. HUTSON.

feb3-tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FALL AND WINTER, 1872.

We are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER STYLES of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WOOLENS,

Comprising a complete Assortment of

Diagonals and Straight Lines,

(NEW STYLES.)

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,

BLACK AND COLORED

GRANITES & TRICOTS,

Fancy Cassimeres,
Striped and Mixed,
Fancy Vestings,
Silk, Woolen and Plush,
Black and Colored
Kerseys and Meltons,

Striped and Mixed Scotch Suitings

ALL COLORS.

Also a full assortment of

NEW STYLES OF OVERCOATINGS.

All of the new styles, French, German, English and Scotch Goods are represented in our stock. These goods we are prepared to make up in the best possible style and guarantee garments made by us both as to QUALITY OF GOODS and STYLE OF CUT.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Has been selected with great care and includes a full assortment of

UNDERWEAR SILK AND WOOLEN.

ALL STYLES.

SHIRTS	HOSE,	COLLARS
CUFFS,	TIES,	SCARFS,
GLOVES,	SUSPENDERS	&c., &c.

We would direct attention to our assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

in which will be found all of the LATEST AND NOBBIEST STYLES, which we receive as soon as they appear in Eastern cities.

For the benefit of those desiring a PERFECT FIT we have a FRENCH CONFORMATEUR for taking measures, and can furnish any desired style of Hats. Hats Shaped and Ironed.

OUR STOCK

Is unusually large and we feel confident of showing fine goods at reasonable prices.

Shugert & Starr,

d&w

HART & MALONE,

Manufacturers of the Finest and Most Fashionable

BLACK WALNUT

FURNITURE.

108, 105 AND 107 WATER STREET,

FACTORY

32 and 34 St. Clair Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

23janly.

ISHAM & CO.,

JEWELERS.

ISHAM & CO.

Would call attention to their stock of Goods suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS,

Consisting of Solid Silver, from the well-known house of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Wood & Hughs, and Whiting Manufacturing Company, all stamped and guaranteed to be sterling in purity. All Goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

If any of our customers during the last five years can show us any article different in any particular from what we or parties in our employ have represented, we will

REFUND EVERY DOLLAR

of money paid. It has been our aim to keep a

High Standard of Goods,

And we think by so doing we have given

SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Just received, a new invoice of

AMERICAN WATCHES

Which will be sold at factory prices. feb11

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the month of February, 1873.

1st. St. Thomas, Demerara, &c.....WEST INDIA
1st. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
1st. Continental and Bremen.....BREMEN
5th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
6th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
6th. Havana and Mexico.....MEXICAN
6th. Havana and Nassau.....NASSAU
8th. British Mail.....WHITE STAR
8th. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH
8th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
10th. South Pacific and Central America.....ASPINWALL
12th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
13th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
13th. Havana.....HAVANA
15th. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
15th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
19th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
20th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
20th. Havana and Nassau.....HAVANA
20th. South Pacific and Central America.....ASPINWALL
22d. Brazil, West Indies and Argentine Republic.....BRAZILIAN
22d. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
22d. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
22d. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH
26th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
27th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
27th. Havana, Mexico and West Indies..HAVANA

P. H. JONES, Postmaster,
New York.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the "Herald" will not recognize credits extended to any person on their account who does not hold written authority from them.

BLOSS & COGSWELL.

The Morning Herald.

Thursday, February 20, 1873

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters and other communications intended for insertion in the HERALD should be addressed to the Editor.

Rejected communications cannot be returned unless postage is enclosed for that purpose.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Every letter must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To avoid inconvenience and delay to persons interested, we have to request that all business communications, including advertisements, orders for the paper, and remittances, be addressed to Bloss & Cogswell, and not to the Editor.

The Morning Herald Job Printing Office executes every description of printing, from a lady's visiting card to a mammoth poster.

New Advertisements To-Day.

Unclaimed Letters—J. H. Cogswell.
Parshall Opera House—Miss. Fanny B. Price.
Postal Announcement—J. H. Cogswell.
Time Table—O. C. & A. R. R.
Time Table—U. & T. Division.
Titusville Steam Laundry—Brace Bros.
To Rent—Hall & Bosley.
Masonic Notice—Lily of the Valley Conclave.

City and Vicinity.

—Banks of snow still linger in many of our streets.

—The police headquarters rejoice in a drum stove.

—The advent of tops show that the juveniles scent the coming spring.

—Franklin street is barricaded at its intersection with Main, while a catch basin is being put down. Eleven more are contracted for on the same thoroughfare, at a cost of about $100 each.

—The Hebrew Fair was quite a success financially, as well as otherwise. The total receipts amount to $4,533.03, the expenses being $1,250, leaving a net gain for the church of $3,283.03.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* says: The prize for being the nicest girl baby at the Titusville baby show, was awarded to the infant daughter of Mr. Sonneborn. Many are anxious to know how this child happened to be a girl when she was a Sonneyborn.

—The Attorney General has decided that letters not fully prepaid at the time of mailing should be charged, not with double the deficient postage, but only with the actual balance not prepaid. The Postmaster General has issued orders in conformity with this decision.

—"Tears, idle tears," has always been the song during the operation of onion peeling. The lachrymal part has finally been disposed of by an inventive scientist. The later method is simply to nearly fill a deep pan with water, and to peel the onions beneath its surface.

ALL persons interested in the work of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, are invited to attend a meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 7½ o'clock p. m., this Thursday evening. An address by Mrs. Kingsley (widow of the lamented Bishop Kingsley), and other interesting exercises, will render the meeting attractive and profitable to all.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIAL.—Quite a large party gathered at the Universalist Church last evening, to participate in a "coffee social" given by members of the society to the friends of the cause. Music and chatting ruled for a while to give place to a few short speeches, which were followed by the dispensation of refreshments from a bountiful spread of good things provided.

PROTECTING IRON FROM SUPER-HEATED STEAM.—It often becomes necessary to use super-heated steam for a variety of purposes. The apparatus generally consists of a coil of iron pipe, placed in a furnace, through which the steam passes. This pipe becomes rapidly decomposed and is in a short time rendered worthless, owing to the affinity of the oxygen of the steam at a red heat for the iron. A very simple and most effectual method of preventing this oxydation is to coat the interior of the pipe with a solution of gold, as follows: First, rub the interior surface with soda amalgum, and then pour into the pipe a solution of chloride of gold. The amalgam takes up a sufficient quantity of the gold to from a perfect coating and protection. When the coil is heated the mercury is driven off and the gold remains intact. For iron gas-retorts, a coating of gold applied on the outside will make them last for an indefinite period.

POLICE NEWS.—James Thwait, who was arrested on Tuesday for drunkenness and abuse of family, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Perry to a months' confinement in jail.

—Coming events cast their shadows before, and a few old bummers fearful of the passage of an anti-license law are making hay while the sun shines. James Burke is one of the number, but his pugilistic tendencies were so aggravated thereby that he also maltreated his family. He was arrested, brought before Justice Perry, and being found guilty sent to jail for thirty days.

—Arthur Devlin, whose name is suggestive, was also arrested for drunkenness and general misconduct, and Justice Perry sentenced him to pay $5 fine and be imprisoned ten days in jail.

—Mary Smith is a colored woman, with a strong "drinkatite." She has a young child two years old, whom she has been in the habit of leaving at home alone from early morning until late at night, according to the length of her nightly "bums." Had it not been for the kindness of neighbors the poor little thing would have perished, and as it is it has been starved to such an extent that it is unable to walk. The woman was brought before Justice Perry, who gave her the local option of choosing between going to jail or taking her child with her to the poor house, which latter alternative she accepted.

THE WORKINGMEN'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF TITUSVILLE is the title of the new Association organized last evening, and its officers, duly elected, are as follows:

James R. Barber, President.
John G. Burlingham, Vice President.
D. H. Mitchell, Treasurer.
R. Lyman, Secretary.
E. K. Thompson, H. J. Esler and L. B. Silliman, Directors for three years.
J. T. McAnnich, H. S. Bates and Samuel Weil, Directors for two years.
J. H. Cogswell, W. R. Ewing and C. G. Robinson, Directors for one year.
Harris & Fassett, Attorneys.

The Association will be in operation as soon as the necessary papers can be granted by the Court. We advise our readers to look into this matter of Building & Loan Associations, as we believe that they are destined to be of great and lasting value to this city. Not least among the benefits that flow from these institutions are the habits of saving and accumulating that are inculcated by the workings of the plan. We should like to see our young men invest all they can every month in one of these Associations. The price of two cigars per day saved would more than pay the monthly assessment on five shares ($1,000) of stock.

General Order No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS TITUSVILLE CITIZENS' CORPS, Feb. 18.

This command will parade for inspection on Saturday, February 22d, in commemoration of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, and will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at the City Hall at 2 p. m.

Roll call at Armory at 1 o'clock p. m.

Staff will report (mounted) at 1:30 p. m.

Band and Drum Corps will report to the Adjutant at 1:30 p. m.

Franklin street, from Spring to Main, is hereby designated as the parade ground.

The Chief of Police is requested to keep the parade ground clear during the inspection.

A special order will be issued on or before Saturday morning in regard to the reception of the Oil City Greys. By order of

O. KEENE, Commandant.
W. H. WALLACE, Adjutant.

In the Oil Region.

—Ninety thousand barrels will soon be the capacity of the Antwerp pipe line company tanks at Fullerton.

—Tom McConnell, of Parker's Landing, has sold two wells on the Robinson farm to Con. O'Donnell of Foxburg.

—Mr. Ralph Dawson is the fortunate owner of a 150 barrel flowing well on the John B. Campbell farm, near Karns City.

—A new well, just completed on the Martin farm, east of Martinsburg, is now doing over one hundred barrels per day. This well is owned by ex-Sheriff Ellsworth, and other gentlemen of Meadville.

—The well owned by J. W. McFarland, H. C. Adams, Capt. A. M. Spurr and others, on the J. B. Campbell farm, near Karns City, which started up last week at the rate of 150 barrels, has settled down to 100.

—The gas well of Grant, Dunham, Baum and Barbour on the Carter farm, Sugarcreek township, which filled with water and ceased its flow in December last, was pumped, cased and torpedoed last week, and is now supplying with fuel forty drilling and pumping wells on the Galloway and Foo farms.

—The *Record* says the large iron tank on the Boyd Farm, near the railroad bridge, is being torn down at present, and will be moved away. Quite a serious accident occurred there day before yesterday. A scaffold, which had been erected for the purpose of facilitating the work of taking down the tank, and upon which three men were at work, suddenly fell to the ground, a distance of probably twenty feet, taking the men down with it. One of them was quite seriously injured and the others more or less bruised. We did not learn the names of the injured men. They were from Pittsburgh.

Neighboring Cities.

MEADVILLE NOTES.

—Major General Huidekoper has gone to Harrisburg to further the interests of legislation concerning the National Guards.

—Mrs. Butler, an aged colored lady, residing on Randolph street, fell dead on Sunday last while making preparations for dinner. Mrs. B. was highly respected. Her funeral which took place yesterday, was largely attended.

JAMESTOWN DOINGS.

—Amy Stowe is amusing our Jamestown brethren.

—The Knights of Pythias were to give a grand ball in Jamestown last night.

—The machinery for the new Jamestown wood-seat chair factory of Messrs. Warner, Whitney and Cheney, has been purchased and shipped. The factory will be in full operation within sixy days.

ERIE TALK.

—The Erie rolling mill has recently been shipping its manufactured iron at the rate of a car-load a day.

—Mr. James R. Willard, of the Erie *Dispatch*, has recently been appointed bearer of dispatches to Denmark, to take to Copenhagen the Naturalization Treaty with that Government, and bring back the exchange copy.

—Last Monday an accident, attended with fatal results, occurred at the Erie & Pittsburgh docks. Mr. James Shaughnessy, conductor of the train, running from the Pittsburgh Dock to the Canal Dock, while coupling cars, got the heel of one of his boots caught between a tie and the rail, and was unable to extricate it. The car was moving slowly and bore him down, crushing his left leg near the thigh, and his left arm near the shoulder. It is a wonder that neither were severed, as the wheels passed over them. The wounds bled but very little, but it was evident they were of a mortal character. Mr. Shaughnessy was removed to his home, where he died the same evening.

A well-known horse-dealer in the city had a refractory mule that he tried to harness, a day or two ago, but in spite of the assistance of two or three other men, every time there was an attempt to put the harness on, the mule, with just sufficient intelligence to be perverse, would change ends. An attempt or two to euchre the brute by putting the harness wrong end foremost was an utter failure, as the mule would merely stand still then and wave his ears in calm contempt of such petty subterfuges. Finally the owner, who isn't to be outwitted in such a manner, got to where a partition offered immunity from bricks, and reaching from the further end he got a "savin' holt" at the mule's tail, drew the animal against the partition, braced his feet there and held on. The mule struggled with a force that threatened to pull his tail out, but it was not so—the changing end dodge was an impossibility—and the harness was put on.—*Erie Dispatch.*

PITTSBURGH NEWS.

—Twelve coal packages and their contents were destroyed by the recent flood in the Monongahela. It is estimated they contained about four hundred and thirty-six thousand bushels, valued at $30,520. The value of the packages were about $50,000.

A large freshet is taking place in the Monongahela, caused by the recent warm rains. The water rose at the unprecedented rate of a foot an hour. The climax was thought to be attained, when the flood had reached the heighth of about twenty feet upon the usual level. Two steamboats were sunk, and it is feared that lives were lost in them. Numbers of coal barges were carried away, some of which will not probably be recovered. Docks were torn from their places and immense destruction caused all along the river.

MATTERS IN BUFFALO.

—Nathan Lyman, the oldest type founder in this country, died at his family residence in Buffalo at 10 o'clock Sunday evening. There were present at his death-bed—children, grand-children and great-grand-children, to the number of twenty-six.

Nathan Lyman was born in Coventry, Connecticut, in June, 1790, and had, therefore, nearly reached the ripe age of eighty-three years. In 1819, when in his twenty-first year, he went to Hartford and became an employe in the type-foundry of Elihu White. When Mr. White removed his establishment to the city of New York, young Lyman accompanied him, and there produced the first type ever cast in the State of New York. He remained with Mr. White, with but a short interval of separation, until 1832, when he went to Albany, and there established a type foundry of his own. He remained at Albany but three years, when, in 1832, he removed to Buffalo, where he resided for the remainder of his days, carrying on the business to which he had devoted his earlier years.—*Express.*

THINGS IN ROCHESTER.

—The Rochester, Pennsylvania and Nunda Railroad Company are still teasing Rochester for more money.

—The people of Rochester not being contented with the government of their city by a committee appointed by the Legislature have held an indignation meeting and embodied their grievances in a number of resolutions.

—There were upwards of a ton of sunfish, mullet and other fish distributed recently to poor people from Rochester at the Wide Waters by Seth Green. These fish were taken in the seines with other kinds that are required for sending to the lakes about New York State for propagation.

Amusements.

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.—The Opera House was occupied last evening by a small audience on the occasion of the presentation of *Nobody's Daughter*. Miss Price, as the heroine, did her part with her accustomed ease and perfection. This evening she will bring out *The Hidden Hand*, dramatized from Mrs. Southworth's thrilling story, Miss Price in the role of "Capitola." This play is an exciting, sensational drama, which engages the closest attention and sympathies of an audience, and has met with a success equal to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. To all who have read the story in the original, we would suggest that they should see this fitting picture of the same drawn in colors.

THE MONTOUR MINSTRELS.—We had intended giving a little sketch of the coming minstrel troupe which will occupy the Opera House Monday evening, but press of matter forbids. It will be noticed more in detail in to-morrow's issue. We will only say at this time that a rich treat is near at hand, and people who wish to see and hear would do well to apply for tickets at the Opera House ticket-office on Friday morning, the sale commencing at 9 o'clock.

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. J. Meechem announces in the advertising columns that he has removed his office to No. 77 East Pine street, three doors east of the Abbott House. Parties desiring his services will remember the fact.

[Communicated.]

Local Option or Not?

The local option law is now being discussed by all classes, and must be decided in the minds of the citizens of Titusville how they can vote intelligently upon the matter.

The late able communication from Mr. Joseph Hoenig, states very clearly about all that could be said upon the negative. It is very important to liquor dealers, but still more important to the community generally, whether open traffic in ardent spirits shall be continued or not.

If liquor must be publicly retailed, Mr. Hoenig and others like him, should be the ones to do it. All who know him are aware that he is the highest representative man of his class, and if the business is capable of being made "good and respectable," they would be the ones to do it.

But can any set of men make this business good; what have been the legitimate results of the liquor traffic; is liquor as a beverage on the whole beneficial; are hotels and restaurants that sell liquor on the whole "a blessing in our midst" as Mr. Hoenig asserts? Would they not be more of a blessing with the spirits left out? "By their fruits ye shall know them."

When are "our farmers, perhaps half frozen to death?" *Before* entering it, or after leaving it? Is it not a fact which all can attest that the farmers and others are nearest freezing *after* leaving those places, on their way home, in a semi-intoxicated condition?

Is it not a *truth* that the total abstinent man can withstand more cold and hardship than the regular drinker? The drink is a *curse* to the farmer and citizen, and not "a blessing," and some who read this will remember many a drinker saved from freezing and premature death by the kind offices of the sober man.

He says: "If I do myself an injury by drinking I would be very foolish, and if I was to play with a torpedo, which I ought to know might blow me into eternity, together with innocent neighbors around me, as has happened of late, I suppose that would be foolish too."

That is the very *point*, Mr. Hoenig. You have just hit the nail on the head. Men *are* "very foolish to drink, to the injury of themselves and innocent neighbors," wives and children. Drink makes many men "foolish" when nothing else does. How many do it and are drinking to their injury in Titusville every day? You know them: I know them; everybody knows them.

Thousands more in our land are injured by the pernicious custom of "drinking" than by gunpowder and torpedoes.

Do you say that the latter should be banished from our streets and stores, and yet "the people have no right" to banish the public sale of liquor, which is daily seducing our young men into the paths of extravagance and intemperance? How many of our citizens have been *injured*, directly or indirectly, by alcohol in Titusville, do you suppose, in the past ten years? You and I and all remember *scores*, not to say hundreds, and are not his victims all around us now? How many young men in our midst are even now on the road to ruin, led by the tempting cup? How many mothers' hearts are rent, and the happiness of how many wives and children destroyed in this new city by the unrestrained appetite for strong drink? How much poverty cruelty, crime and misery is engendered by the open bars and "sample rooms" of our city?

Tell me, have the people "no right" to abolish this evil, which so involves the innocent with the guilty? Supposing our wives and daughters should also have their "sample rooms," where they would also contract this dangerous appetite, and be seen staggering along our streets, would not an outraged public then have a right to say to such traffic, "Away with it from among us?"

But Mr. Hoenig says "it is not drinking that causes our worst accidents nor our most horrible crimes." Not all, to be sure; but it can be proven that three-quarters of the crime and poverty in the community arises from drinking. Statistics prove this without any question. Gaffney, lately executed for murder in Buffalo, Foster, the car-hook murderer, and many other of the latest criminals, attribute their crimes to liquor.

Titusville is said to have nearly or quite eighty places for the sale of liquor, and I presume our proportion of cases of intoxication is as great as that of most places. Supposing these bar rooms to take in daily, on an average, ten or twelve dollars each, which is perhaps a moderate estimate, that would amount to about $300,000 per year. Is not that a sum worse than wasted?

Then calculate the worth of time lost by drink and by sickness brought on by it. That will amount to as much again, doubtless. Then estimate the extra taxation, police expenses, losses by fire, losses by accidents, caused by "drink," and will it not figure up at least $400,000 more? To say nothing about other incidental and worse evils, here is a round million of dollars lost by the city of Titusville every year. Do you say these figures are too high? Cut them down then one-half—(tho' I think I have underestimated them) and here you have $500,000. Is not this a sum worth saving? How much would we lose if "one-half our hotels and three-fourths of our restaurants would close up and move away?" If "these people could sell out at auction and move away at a great sacrifice" would it not be a clear gain of at least $300,000 or $400,000 to those who are not in the traffic?

For does not the most part of the money come out of the pockets of the customers?

But it said "it is impossible to stop men from drinking." That may be, but we can remove temptation away from them. It is "temptation that makes the thief," it is temptation that makes the drunkard—remove the public and open sale of liquors and you remove one half the evils of the traffic. If we are "delivered from temptation" according to the Lord's prayer, we know that the battle is more than half over.

It is the open bar, the sight of liquor and the custom of "treating" that seduces the young and the moderate drinker into the path of intemperance. None can deny this. Let the old drinkers imbibe in private if they please in the "dark corners."

But only let us *banish* the sample rooms and the open display of King Alcohol, and you have shorne him of more than half his strength, and our sons and the rising generation may be *saved*. Will not even Mr. Hoenig and other respectable liquor sellers rejoice in such a grand result?

It has been well said by another: "Give us the money that has been spent in drink and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in the attire of which Kings and Queens would be proud; I will build a school house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace, and will support in every pulpit an able teacher of truth."

No amount of talent or respectability can redeem the open traffic in drink from evil. Its bad results and influences far outbalance any possible good there might be in it. And good and talented men, like Mr. Hoenig and others whom we might name, injure themselves by remaining in the business, far more than they can eradicate the evil inherent in the trade.

No doubt it would be a great loss to them to be forced to give up the business in which they have made and embarked their money, but would it not be a benefit to the community, and also eventuate in their own good?

If they could be emancipated from this traffic, they would soon find useful occupations and professions better fitted for their talents, and which at life's end would leave no sting of regret in their minds, and by which they could benefit and elevate and not injure or degrade their fellow-men.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER, C. J. Devereux, No. 10 Diamond street, up stairs, late with the Boston Shoe Store.

The Local Option Law.

To permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of Elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held and shall be filed with the other records of the court; and it shall be the duty of Mayors of cities, and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibiting the granting of licenses: Provided, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; and provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine, and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund, to the holder of such license, the money so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license; Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists, for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes: Provided, the citizens of the county of Lebanon shall vote upon the question the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

Approved March 27, 1872.

NEW COUNCILMEN.—The Common Council last evening elected John W. Alexander, Councilman from the Third ward, in place of John Lowry deceased, and J. E. Holley Councilman from the Fourth ward, in place of Charles Mathews, removed from the ward. Mr. Alexander is a member of the firm of Gibbs, Sterrett & Co., and a young man of talent, energy and public spirit, who will attend to his public duties faithfully. Mr. Holley is a furniture dealer and cabinet maker, a man of strong sense and integrity, and will make a practical and useful member.

Business Locals.

A MILLINERY business for sale; a fine opportunity. For further particulars address Oil City, postoffice box 1716.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. Henry Blanck having sold out the Spring street restaurant, opposite the Parshall House, is now manager of the Cabinet, No. 33 Spring street, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

MAIN & OLES, Pleasantville, Pa., sell an Extra Young Hyson Tea for 75 cts per pound, a good Gunpowder Tea for $1,15, and a general variety of other Teas correspondingly cheap.

THOSE in want of a good boot, call on C. J. Devereux, late with A. E. Mallett, now at No. 10, over Weill's clothing store

FRESH Chautauqua county butter and fresh eggs at wholesale and retail. Sold very low at Fibbs Bros.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN will lecture at Oil City, Love's Opera House, Tuesday evening, February 25th, and at Parshall Opera House in this city, Wednesday evening February 26th.

THE best selected stock of groceries in Titusville at Fibbs Bros.

SAUER KRAUT, made by a neighboring farmer, very nice. Try it, you will like it, at Fibbs Bros.

CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOES kept on hand. No. 10 Diamond street, up stairs. C. J. Devereux, successor to A. E. Mallett.

LARGE SIZE Wilder safe for sale cheap. Can be seen at Porter, Moreland & Co.'s. office, Monroe street. C. A. DURFEY.

FINE liquors and wine, bottled porter, and Scotch ale of best brands, at Fibbs' Bros., two doors west of the American Hotel.

WHALON'S ADVERTISEMENT.—Read it before you lay down this paper.

IF you have a cough or cold try McDonald's Tolu Cough Syrup. Every bottle warranted.

Special Notices.

Special Notice.

OFFICE OF PENN'A TRANSPORTATION CO., TITUSVILLE, May 1, 1872.

On and after date, all oil not removed from the Company's tanks within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a deduction of five (5) cents per barrel per month or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal, for evaporation and waste. Receipts will be issued for oil delivered to the company. Orders on the company will not be recognized after this day.

WM. WARMCASTLE,
may1dtf Superintendent.

NEW YORK PIPE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 27, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION only and NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the Company. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the owner's risk of loss from whatsoever cause occuring.

All oil received by the Company on and after October 1, 1872, which is not called for within one month from the date of its receipt, will be subject to a charge of ten cents per barrel, and an additional charge of one cent per barrel for each day that it remains beyond one month. These charges to be in addition to transportation charges.

All oil in the custody of the Company October 1, 1872, will be considered as having been received on that date, and will be subject to additional charges as above if not removed before November 1, 1872. This will also apply to all outstanding orders accepted by the Company prior to October 1, 1872.

Hereafter no orders will be accepted or recognized by the Company, but receipts will be issued for all oil received. This change becomes necessary in order that parties holding or buying such oil may know the date of its receipt, and the additional charges then due or which may become due thereon.

A. B. HOWLAND,
28sep-dtf Engineer and Superintendent.

Office Penn Transportation Company

On and after this date Oils will be received for transportation as follows: Oil under 48 gravity, two per cent.; 48 gravity, and not exceeding 49, three per cent.; oil exceeding 49 gravity will be rejected. Gravity test of oil to be from the top of the oil.

W. H. ABBOTT,

New Advertisements.

IT PAYS

TO SEND

YOUR WASHING

TO THE

TITUSVILLE

STEAM LAUNDRY.

REASONS WHY:

First—They will be done up in the nicest possible style.

Second—They will not soil as soon

Third—They will not wear out as soon.

Fourth—If any articles are lost through the Laundry the proprietors will either pay for or replace them.

Fifth—Every article sent there will be carefully and neatly marked with indelible Ink, without extra charge.

Goods sent by Express receive Prompt Attention.

City packages can be left and called for at S. N. Laurence & Co.'s store, No. 5 North Franklin street, near corner of Spring street, and at the Laundry,

Nos. 137 and 139 N. Franklin Street.

GOODS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

BRACE BROS.,

feb20d1w Proprietors.

TO RENT.

On April 1st, the Brick House on Pine street, just below Brown street, lately occupied by R. S. Dennitt, Esq. Contains 12 rooms, good cellar, good water, large grounds, and fine healthy situation. Price $50 per month.

Also a small house on Pine street, opposite Clark & Dingman's store. Contains 7 rooms. Price $25 per month. Apply to

feb20d1m HALL & BOSLEY, Spring st.

MASONIC NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of "Lily of the Valley" Conclave, Knights of Rome and Constantine, TO-NIGHT.

Signed. F. H. W. GREGG,
feb20d1t Recorder.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Remaining in the Postoffice, at Titusville, Pa., February 19, 1873, which, if not called for before March 26, 1873, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C.

Persons inquiring for them will call for letters advertised in the MORNING HERALD of February 12, 1873.

Atkinson, John	Lovendge, R I
Alma, Hattie	Lynch, Mary
Arnold, Chas Mrs	Lewis, Libbey
Adams, Miss Alwilda	Loncap, John
Anderson, Alida	
Berraus, Tresa	Meeker, L 2
Bergstron, C J	Mack, D R
Blomquist, C	Molley, Anno
Bacon, J M	Marourtich, Moses
Baker & Robinson	Maynahan, Magie
Baldwin, M E	Mason, Mertie
	Morris, Willie
Chase, Mrs G	McNaven, Kittie 2
Conver, L	McCabe, Mary Ann
Culton, Mary	McEwon, Wm
Chelbarger, James	McGum, Bernard
Call, Pat	
Connor, J	Nyland, Fred
Cummings, E F	Nolan, James
	Noll, Elizabeth
Dunbar, Miss A M	Newson, Abraham
Detrich, Lida A	
	Olson, A G
Eddy, J C 2	O'Hare, Miss Mary
	O'Neil, James
Flemming, E	Persing, Moris
Francis, Rachel	Prather, Henry
Fagen, E	Phillip, Geo
Farren, Kate	Palmer, Frankie
Gleason, Mrs Anne	Putnam, Sidney
Galloway, C R	Plunket, Mary
Garripy, Frank	
Good, C D	Rickart, John 2
Goring, Grit	Robinson, S B
Gustafson, Christ	Robinson, N E
	Roberts, M C
Harvey, Sara Jane	Rowley, Huldah
Hanegan, Lucy	Reave, Grube
Hawes, M J	Rossonstron, J
Hargaden, Mary	
Harsington, N C	Standish, H C 2
Hummilton, S S	Sullivan, C
Holland, Thos	Stand, Cathrin
Holden, Wm	Smith, G J
Hunt, Wm	Sullivan, M
	Spaulding, Mrs M J
Johanson, Alex	Stokes, John
Jackson, Geo W	Smith, John
Jonsson, Niles	Sullivan, John
Jones & Sweet	
Jacobson, Elex	Thomas, Hattie
Kennedy, P	Vickery, A H
Kyson, N L	
	Woolbridge, Seth
Lundberg, Peter	Walpole, M
Levy, Adam	
Loure, Wm	Yeagar, Miss Clara
Lingor, Wm	Yard, Edward
Loomis, Salomie	
Logan, Rachel	Zook, J & Co

J. H. COGSWELL, P. M.

A. E. HASBROUCK,

OIL WELL BROKER.

Has constantly for sale a large number of wells located in every section of the Oil Regions. Headquarters at Titusville Oil Ex. 18sep-dtf

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Blanck & Heineman is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the late firm will be paid to Fred. Heineman, who will also settle all claims against the said firm.

Mr. Fred. Heineman will continue the business at the old stand, and respectfully asks a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon the establishment.

FRED. HEINEMAN,
Proprietor Spring Street Restaurant,
feb17-1w Opposite Parshall House.

WANTED.

TANK AND BOILER MAKERS,

At Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Company,

Harrisburg, Pa. 18feb6t

I. J. MECHEM, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST.

Office removed to 77 East Pine street, three

New Advertisements.

TITUSVILLE

POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

MAILS ARRIVE.		MAILS CLOSE.
1:30 pm, ...	Albany....	10:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Buffalo....	7:00 am, 10:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, ...	Boston....	10:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Cleveland.	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 5:45 pm	Cincinnati	7:00 am, 6:35 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Canada....	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 6:15 am	Chicago....	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Corry....	7:00 am, 9:45 am, 4:45 pm
1:30 pm, 7:30 pm	Erie....	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
11:30 am, 5:45 pm	Franklin...	7:00 am, 12:30 pm
8:15 am, 7:30 pm	Harrisb'g	10:45 am, 8:15 pm
1:30 pm, ...	Jamest'wn	9:45 am,
8:15 am, 5:45 pm	Meadville.	7:00 am, 12:30 pm
8:15 am, 3:30 pm	New York	10:15 am, 4:45 pm
11:30 am, 5:45 pm	Oil City...	7:00 am, 12:45 pm
8:15 am, 7:30 pm	Phila.	10:45 am, 8:45 pm
8:15 am, 5:45 pm	Pittsburgh	7:00 am, 6:30 pm
11:00 am, 3:30 pm	Pleasant'v	8:00 am, 4:45 pm
11:30 am, 5:45 pm	Parker's L	7:00 am, 12:45 pm
1:30 pm, ...	Rochester.	7:00 am, 4:45 pm
5:45 pm, ...	Shamburg.	12:45 pm,
11:00 pm, 3:30 pm	Southwest	8:00 am, 4:45 pm
8:15 am, 5:45 pm	W'ashingtn	10:45 am, 8:15 pm

WAY-MAIL ROUTES.

ARRIVE.		CLOSE.
5:45 pm..	O. C. & A. R. R. South....	12:30 pm
1:30 pm..	O. C. & A. R. R. North....	4:45 pm
4:30 pm..	U. & T. R. R.....	9:45 am
5:30 pm..	Oil City to Pittsburgh....	7:00 am
5:30 pm..	Oil City to Meadville....	12:45 pm
5:30 pm..	Oil City to Jamestown....	12:45 pm
1:30 pm..	Corry to Erie....	7:00 am
7:30 pm..	Corry to Meadville....	7:00 am
1:30 pm..	Corry to Salamanca....	9:45 am
1:30 pm..	Corry to Warren....	4:45 pm
1:30 pm..	Corry to Buffalo....	10:45 am

From Diamond, Plum, Sunville and Wallaceville the mail arrives at 11:30 a. m. and closes at 1:00 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Lambs, Stewart's Run, Perry and Scofield closes at 8:00 a. m. and arrives at 3:30 p. m.

*Saturday nights, at 6:30 p. m., via Pittsburgh.

J. H. COGSWELL, P. M.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS—FEB. 16, 1873.

Stations.	1st Class. 10	2	14	4	2d Class. 20	28
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
CORRY....DE	6:10	10:10	1:40	5:15	....	7:50
Summit	*6:30	*11:38	*1:59	*5:43	....	8:35
Spartansburg	6:40	11:47	†2:05	*5:57	....	9:00
Glynden	*6:51	†11:59	*2:20	*6:07	....	9:17
Centreville	7:00	12:08	2:30	6:16	....	9:35
Tryonville	†7:08	12:15	†2:38	*6:23	....	10:10
Myer's Switch	7:17	*12:23	*2:48	*6:32	....	10:35
Hydetown	*7:20	12:26	†2:51	*6:35	....	10:45
TITUS'V..AR	7:30	†12:35	3:00	6:45	....	11:10
DE	7:37	12:50	3:10	7:05	5:50	11:35
Miller Farm	7:57	1:08	3:31	7:28	6:30	12:10
Shaffer	*8:02	*1:12	*3:37	*7:31	6:44	12:15
Pioneer	8:10	1:23	3:47	7:45	7:05	12:35
PET C'R..AR	8:17	1:30	3:58	7:53	7:16	12:47
DE	8:20	1:32	4:00	7:55	7:40	1:00
Columbia	†8:28	1:37	*4:11	8:02	8:00	1:10
Tarr Farm	8:30	1:42	4:18	8:08	8:05	1:20
Rynd Farm	†8:35	1:47	†4:25	8:15	8:15	1:35
Rouseville	8:41	1:53	4:31	†8:26	8:25	1:53
McClintock	†8:45	1:57	*4:35	*8:28	8:30	*2:05
OIL CITY..AR	9:00	2:05	4:50	8:45	9:00	2:25
DE	9:07	2:10			9:30	3:45
Imperial	†9:11	†2:14			†9:47	†3:50
Rockwood	†9:21	†2:27			†10:16	†4:05
Walnut Bend	†9:32	†2:39			†10:28	*4:20
Oleopolis	9:38	2:47			†10:45	4:35
Henry's Bend	†9:44	†2:53			†10:53	*4:50
Eagle Rock	9:48	2:57			†11:05	†5:05
President	9:53	†3:01			†11:11	†5:10
Hunter	*10:07	†3:15			†11:35	*5:32
Tionesta	10:16	3:23			12:08	5:50
Jamison	†10:22	†3:29			†12:17	*5:59
Dawson	†10:27	*3:34			†12:26	*6:07
Hickory	10:37	3:44			†12:45	†6:34
Trunkeyville	10:48	3:54			1:30	7:00
TIDIOUTE AR	11:04	4:10			2:00	7:25
DE	11:06	4:12			2:30	7:35
Magee's	†11:17	†4:23			2:50	*7:54
Cobham	†11:25	†4:30			3:00	*8:04
Thompson's	†11:33	†4:38			3:20	*8:16
Penn's House	†11:40	*4:46			3:35	*8:29
Dunn's Eddy	*11:44	†4:50			3:42	*8:36
IRVINETON	11:54	4:58			3:55	8:50
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 24 leaves Corry at 6:35 p. m., Spartansburg 7:20, Centreville 7:53, Tryonville 8:07, Hydetown 8:28, and arrives at Titusville at 8:44 p. m.

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Stations.	1st Class. 3	1	7	2d Class. 13	27	19
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
IRVINE'N..DE		12:15	5:20		5:45	7:50
Dunn's Eddy		†12:26	*5:28		*6:00	8:05
Penn' House		*12:32	†5:32		*6:05	8:15
Thompson's		†12:40	†5:40		*6:18	8:32
Cobham		†12:50	†5:47		*6:31	8:45
Magee's		†12:58	†5:54		*6:41	8:55
TIDI'UT AR		1:09	6:05		7:00	9:15
DE		1:11	6:07		7:10	9:30
Trunkeyv'lle		1:30	6:23		7:40	10:18
Hickory		†1:42	6:34		†7:57	10:37
Dawson		†1:53	*6:44		*8:15	10:50
Jamison		†2:00	*6:47		†8:25	†11:00
Tionesta		2:05	6:54		8:33	11:10
Hunter		†2:15	*7:03		*8:50	11:35
President		†2:30	†7:16		†9:07	†12:07
Eagle Rock		2:35	7:20		9:14	†12:15
Henry's B'd		†2:40	*7:25		†9:20	†12:35
Oleopolis		2:47	7:30		9:38	†12:47
Walnut B'd		†2:57	*7:37		*9:56	1:03
Rockwood		†3:08	†7:47		†10:10	1:22
Imperial		†3:19	†7:57		†10:28	1:35
OIL C'TY AR		3:24	8:00		10:35	1:40
DE	5:50	3:45	8:10	9:30	11:15	2:05
McClintock	†6:02	3:55	*8:21	*9:45	*11:30	2:25
Rouseville	6:05	3:59	8:26	9:48	11:45	2:30
Rynd Farm	†6:10	4:04	*8:31	9:54	11:55	2:40
Tarr Farm	6:16	4:08	8:36	10:00	12:10	2:50
Columbia	†6:20	4:11	†8:40	†10:05	12:20	3:00
PET C'R AR	6:25	4:16	8:45	10:11	12:30	3:15
DE	6:26	4:18	8:47	10:15	12:47	3:25
Pioneer	†6:33	4:25	†8:55	10:25	1:00	3:47
Shaffer	*6:44	*4:35	*9:05	*10:36	*1:12	4:04
Miller Farm	6:50	4:40	9:10	10:43	1:30	4:20
TITUS'V AR	7:10	5:00	†9:30	11:05	2:05	5:15
DE	7:30	5:05	9:35	11:10	2:25	
Hydetown	7:40	5:15	*9:44	11:20	2:51	
Myer's Sw	*7:44	*5:18	9:46	*11:23	3:05	
Tryonville	7:54	†5:27	*9:55	11:31	3:20	
Centreville	8:04	5:37	10:02	†11:45	3:45	
Glynden	†8:14	5:46	*10:11	*11:59	4:00	
Spartansb'rg	8:25	5:57	*10:21	†12:13	4:25	
Summit	*8:35	*6:07	*10:29	*12:24	4:45	
CORRY...AR	8:55	6:25	10:45	12:45	5:15	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 23 leaves Titusville at 9:00 p. m. and arrives at Corry at 11:24 p. m.

(*) Trains do not stop. (†) Stop on signal. (‡) Stop for meals.

Trains 3 and 4 run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING TRAINS.

No. 10—Direct from New York without change.
No. 7—Direct to New York without change.
No. 3—Direct from Pittsburgh without change.
No. 4—Direct to Pittsburgh without change.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE DIVISION.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY RAILWAY.

26	30	Stations.	35	29
P. M.	A. M.	Leave. Arrive.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00	8:10	......UNION CITY......	12:40	8:45
†2:32	8:55	......Lakeville......	†11:52	†8:03
2:40	9:05	......Lincolnville......	11:40	7:53
2:55	9:22	......Riceville......	11:25	7:35
3:12	9:40	......Noblos......	11:05	7:18
3:25	9:50	......Junction......	10:55	7:05
†3:30	†9:55	......Tryonville......	†10:50	†7:00
*3:45	*10:12	......Myer's Switch......	*10:35	*6:46
†3:58	†10:25	......Hydetown......	†10:25	†6:35
4:05	10:45 AR	......Titusville......	10:10	6:05
4:30	11:05 DE		9:50	5:40
5:05	11:45	......Miller Farm......	9:10	5:05
5:15	11:51	......Shaffer......	8:55	4:45
5:30	12:05	......Pioneer......	8:40	4:25
5:40	12:20 AR	......Petroleum Centre......	8:30	3:58
5:50	12:30 DE		8:17	3:37
6:00	12:40	......Columbia......	8:00	3:15
6:10	12:50	......Tarr Farm......	7:50	3:05
6:20	1:05	......Rynd Farm......	7:40	2:55
6:30	1:15	......Rouseville......	7:25	2:45
6:35	1:20	......McClintock......	7:20	2:40
6:55	1:40 AR	......OIL CITY......DE	7:00	2:20
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

(†) Stop on signal. (*) Do not stop.

Trains 25 and 26 run on Sundays between Titusville and Union City.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
J. C. HEPBURN, Ass't Sup't.

WANTED.

Twenty five to thirty

HORSE POWER BOILER

Portable preferred. Apply to

E. O. EMERSON,

feb19-d3t Parker's Landing

INVENTORS

will consult their own interests, and insure a safe, speedy and prompt transaction of their business by communicating with

LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,

Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys-at-Law, No. 616 Sixth street, N. W., (near the U. S. Pat. Office). P. O. Box 444, Washington, D. C.

All letters enclosing a three-cent postage stamp will receive prompt attention and answer. Remember that apparently trivial inventions or improvements are often the most valuable. Copies of all patents issued and drawings will be furnished upon application at reasonable cost. Our fees are exceedingly moderate, and all cases are prepared and attended to immediately. Give us a trial. feb19-2m

NOTICE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENN'A, PITTSBURGH, February 17th, 1873.

This is to give notice that on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William H. Constable, of Titusville, in the County of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Titusville, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
feb19-4t U. S. Marshal for said District.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND BARN,

In a good neighborhood. Everything convenient. Inquire at 141 North Monroe street, cor-

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From the County Commissioner's Office for County purposes, for year ending December 31st, 1872.

Assessing expense	$3,223 78	
Attorney for Commissioners	152 74	
Bridge expenses	6,546 27	
Blank books	468 57	
Commonwealth costs	4,003 27	
Clerk of the Courts	589 35	
Court Crier and Tipstaves	1,277 00	
Constables	1,305 72	
County Commissioners	1,500 00	
Clerk for County Commissioners	1,000 00	
County Auditors	450 00	
District Attorney	422 00	
Election expenses	3,953 94	
Fuel for Court House	1,709 88	
House of Refuge (Reform School, Pittsburgh)	1 962 93	
Interest on loan	197 38	
Interest on bonds	20,973 20	
Inquisitions held on the dead	96 20	
Jail expenses, board of prisoners, fuel, gas and repairs	6,032 68	
Janitor to Court House	600 00	
Jury Commissioners	151 04	
Jury, Traverse	6,464 98	
Jury, Grand	1,020 82	
Printing	862 05	
Penitentiary	1,225 00	
Physician to jail	50 00	
Road Views, and damages awarded	1,868 22	
Registering voters	1,312 80	
Refunded taxes and redemptions on unseated land	1,977 27	
Stationery and postage	171 50	
Gas bills for Court House	346 80	
Three new furnaces, and repairing two old ones in Court House	4,500 00	
Miscellaneous bills—Repairs in Court House, indexing and arranging papers in Register's Office, auditing county offices	1,248 05	$77,655 03

Report of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Crawford county, for the year ending December 31, 1872.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Clothing for paupers	$1,856 52	
Clerk for Directors of the Poor	200 00	
Directors' salaries	300 00	
Fuel for Poor House	1,259 94	
Live stock	779 75	
Labor in Poor House	279 00	
Labor on Poor Farm	480 00	
Matron to Poor House	200 00	
Out-door relief	5,405 95	
Provisions	2,478 61	
Physician to Poor House	200 00	
Removing paupers	790 45	
Sup't to Poor House	1,075 00	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont	4,396 56	
One new furnace and repairing old one in Poor House	1,500 00	
Repairing Poor House farm utensils, water pipes, blacksmithing, insurance, and relief orders	1,790 76	
Building and repairing barns on Poor farm	3,761 85	
Interest on $23,700 bonds issued in 1869 to enlarge Poor House and purchase addition to Poor farm	1,659 00	$28,413 38

RECEIPTS.

Hides sold	30 50	
One horse	90 00	
Hay	87 00	
Corn	150 00	
One steer	60 00	
One old barn	15 00	
Rent	12 00	444 50

PRODUCED.

2,450 bu. (ears) corn, at 35c	858 00	
653 do oats, at 40c	212 00	
530 do potatoes, at 50c	265 00	
185 do turnips, at 60c	111 00	
16 do beans, at $2	32 00	
90 tons hay (estimated) $12	1,080 00	
1,200 heads cabbage, at 6c	72 00	
35 tons corn fodder (estimated) at $5	175 00	
Sundry garden vegetables, valued at	100 00	2,915 00

LIVE STOCK.

Four horses, 15 cows, 8 yearlings, 8 calves, 6 shoats, 1 boar, 1 breeding sow, 50 chickens.

IMPROVEMENTS.

One new barn, 48x52 ft.; 1 shed, 102x18 ft., enclosed for stabling; 1 ice house, 12x18 ft; 1 tool house, 12x12 ft.; siding taken off all the old barns and hog pens and replaced with new, and battened, and all well painted; 190 ft. of picket fence built; 2,000 feet wooden tile or pipes laid to convey water from spring to house and barns; 1 cistern built in house; 1 new furnace, and one old one repaired in house.

CLOTHING MADE IN POOR HOUSE.

Sixty shirts, 56 chemises, 29 aprons, 5 comforts, 60 dresses, 39 pair pillow slips, 60 sheets, 25 straw ticks, 10 skirts, 31 pairs socks, 31 pairs stockings, 30 towels, 12 sun bonnets, 11 suits for boys.

PAUPERS.

Total number in Poor House during year	172
Number of males	117
Number of females	55
Average number	75
Died during the year	8
Number of insane	21
Number of idiots	1

In compliance with law, we, the undersigned Commissioners of Crawford county, publish our annual report of the receipts and expenditures of said county, together with the Poor Fund account and the House of Employment, for 1872. And we do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a full and correct exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the county for said year.

HENRY SHAFER, [L. S.]
TITUS RIDGWAY, [L. S.]
GEO. W. WATSON, [L. S.]
County Commissioners.

L. H. METCALF, Treasurer, in account with Crawford County.

DR.

COUNTY ACCOUNT.

To am't rec'd of L. L. Lamb, late Treasurer	4,890 48		
do do redem'tn money	297 77		
do do $50,000 bond sold prem. and accrued int.	51,293 75		
do short loans	9,000 00		
do sundry items	1,058 07		
do unseated tax sales	4,796 28		
do do road do	3,173 58		
do do school do	3,518 49		
do marsh land sales	240 70		
do outstanding of levy of 1871	5,773 13		
do levy of 1872	91,496 53		

CR.

By exonerations of 1871	34 77
do outstanding of 1871, J. W. Hannen	135 50
do Treas'rs com'n on $5,602 86, rec'd of 1871 levy	168 04
do exonerations to collectors, 1872	1,064 60
do commissions to collectors, 1872	1,956 68
do outstanding of levy of 1872	10,693 82
do Treas. com. on $68,781 34, rec'd of 1872 levy	2,063 44
do am't paid for Co. Inst't	161 00
do unseated school tax orders redeemed	2,367 30
do road tax orders redeemed	2,601 54
do marsh land orders redeemed	240 70
do Treas. commission on $4,706 28	141 19
do State tax paid	6,064 39
do Treas. commission on $1,058 07, rec'd from Commissioners	31 74
do do on $451,223 75, received from bonds	1,538 21
do Co. orders redeemed	99,842 84
do bal. in favor of Co	36,522 26
$175,448 78	$175,448 78

L. H. METCALF, Treasurer, in account with Crawford County.

DR.

POOR FUND.

To am't poor levy, of 1872	26,015 53
To bal. in favor of Treasurer	2,967 83

CR.

By commis'ns to Collectors	1,300 78
By Treas. commis'ns on $24,714 75, received of levy	741 44
By poor orders redeemed	26,941 14
$28,983 36	$28,983 36

L. H. METCALF, Treasurer, in account with Crawford County.

DR.

DOG FUND.

To amount rec'd from L. L. Lamb, late Treasurer	$3,099 96	
" " outstanding of levy of 1871	719 33	
" " levy of 1872	1,309 00	

CR.

By exonerations of 1871	56 05
Outstanding of 1871	38 00
Treasurer's commissions on $674 58, rec'd of 1871 levy	20 24
Exonerat'ns to Collectors, '72	156 00
Commissions " '72	29 45
Outstanding of levy of 1872	2,307 00
Treasurer's commission on $1,759 40, rec'd of 1872 levy	52 78
Dog orders redeemed	5,369 40
Balance due dog fund	8 77
$5,128 29	$5,128 29

OUTSTANDING TAX OF 1871.

J. W. Hannen, 1st Ward, Meadville	$225 27

OUTSTANDING TAX OF 1872.

*P B Childs, Athens Tp	$308 75
*S T Devoll, Beaver Tp	564 95
M Smith, Blooming Valley	228 71
Wm Corey, Centreville	266 13
*D M Devore, Cochranton	196 25
*W H Montague, Conneauty	310 78
*A B Carr, Cussewago	749 45
Silas Woods, Greenwood	1,606 25
*Henry DeRoss, Hayfield	326 16
Alex Kidd, Mead	2,062 01
*M M Meyler, Meadville, 1st Ward	1,479 53
Jas Shartle, 2d " "	2,133 66
*H G Bates, Oil Creek	1,272 24
Giles Sanford, Oil Cr'k Boro	468 19
*D M Radle, Randolph	663 56
*S T Halleck, Riceville	123 08
*J W Spencer, Rockdale	982 11
J S Kean, Sadsbury	717 48
*G H King, Spring Boro	207 53
R H Smith, Steuben	905 11
S T McCray, Summit	251 77
L P Scoville, Titusville	4,780 47
*D M M'Call, Townville	223 70
J M Leffort, Troy	1,068 77
H Davis, Union	632 07
*P Callahan, Vallonia	86 96
*J C Mosher, Venango Boro	96 49
*A Lewis Vernon	979 23

*Since paid.

The foregoing amounts for 1872 include all exonerations and commissions.

ASSETS.

Am't in hands of Treasurer	$33,554 45
Outstanding of 1871	135 50

New Advertisements.

Due from John Harper for support of son at Dixmont Hospital	853 58	
S Newton Pettis " "		
A Wightman " "	112 00	
Wm Davis " " Mrs. Woodruff	337 90	
H Steel " " Son	429 70	
F W Ellsworth, in 1870	272 12	
" " 1871	339 50	
" " 1872	1,265 00	

LIABILITIES.

County orders outstanding		$3,035 77
" bonds "		359,236 67
	$57,006 04	$362,272 44
Liabilities over assets		$305,266 40

We, the undersigned Auditors of Crawford county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that we met at the Commissioner's Office, in the City of Meadville, on the 6th day of January, 1873, and did audit, adjust and settle the several accounts required of us by law, and that the several accounts here entered are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief. In testimony whereof, witness our hands and seals this 26th day of January, 1873.

F. H. BEMIS, [L. S.]
D. D. WILLIAMS, [L. S.]
ROB'T. WILSON [L. S.]
Auditors.

GOOD NEWS!

CHOP, $1.25 per 100 lbs.
MEAL, $1.15 per 100 lbs.
OATS, 45 Cts. per Bushel,

AT THE

LAFAYETTE STEAM MILLS

AND

IRON WORKS.

FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT AND FEED CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ENGINES AND BOILERS!

OIL WELL SUPPLIES

constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to all kinds of Jobbing and Model Work, Brass Work and Repairing Engines.

A. GOOD, Proprietor,
Opp. Oil Creek Passenger Depot, Titusville, Pa.
N. B.—Cash paid for Copper and Brass.

ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS,

With board. Apply at No. 59 Martin street.

feb18tf MRS. R. S. DE MILT.

A NEW DRUG STORE.

HAVING STARTED A

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

And also a

GENERAL NEWS DEPOT,

In the Western part of the city,

NO. 98 SPRING STREET,
TITUSVILLE, - - - PENNA.

Just East of Myers' Furniture Store,

We would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Compounding Prescriptions made a specialty.

Yours respectfully,
12feb WAGGAMAN & SINK.

DEAFNESS

BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG,

AND

CHEST DISEASES,

Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney complaints, Nervous and General Debility exclusively and most successfully treated by

Dr. Von Moschzisker,

AT

TIFFT HOUSE, BUFFALO,

Four days each week,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Von Moschzisker, the only regularly educated physician of position in the medical profession who advertises his profession, and can refer to the best physicians in the country as regards his standing skill, and the works he has published on the Nature and Treatment of the above Maladies. He can also refer to the press of Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, as to his success in the Medical and Operative treatment of those Diseases. His Cures and Surgical Operations were well known to the editors, as well as the reputation he has for years enjoyed previous to his adopting the mode of making himself known by advertising. His references to citizens who have been treated by him in every city he has visited, are of the highest order, and can be examined at his rooms.

Buffalo References.

The undersigned, after satisfying ourselves of Dr. Von Moschzisker's skill and the estimation in which he is held in cities he has visited before coming to Buffalo, have been for some time under his care, and are so well pleased with his success in our own cases, and his method of treating the several diseases he makes a specialty of, as to cordially recommend him to all needing his professional care.

D. H. MULLER, Pastor Grace M. E. Church.
ROBERT PALEN, Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.
JOHN V. TIFFT, G. W. Tifft, Sons & Co.
W. V. SIRRETT, County Treasurer's office.
A. L. SMITH, firm Smith, Lapham & Co.
JOHN TOPPING, U. S. Express office.
JACOB MOORE, American Express Co.
C. A. MARVIN, firm Ray & Marvin.
N. OTTENOT.
JOHN KELLY, Alderman.
WM. WESTON, Supt. Penitentiary.
JOHN H. TRYON, N. Y. C. R. R. Erie street.
M. A. WHITNEY, 476 Franklin street.
D. ROSENAU, 320 Franklin street.
DR. J. R. WETHERILL, 63 Niagara street.
CHAS. A. GOULD, Sirrett & Chester.
JOSEPH MARSH, N. Y. C. R. R., Exchange street.
E. A. DARLING, 416 Main street.
JACOB RUDOLPH, 577 Main street.
SAM. W. WINCHESTER, Pratt & Co.
L. SCHWARTZ, 363 Main street.
L. B. ROBE, 29 Central Wharf.
H. A. BRIGGS, 143 Morgan street.
D. RANSOM, 135 and 137 Main street.
HARRY HERSEE 25 Linwood avenue.

To Whom it May Concern.

We the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, take pleasure in certifying that Dr. F. A. Von Moschzisker has been a resident of our city for some years, during which he has acquired a distinguish reputation as a practitioner in diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. He has also, during some time past, been Professor and Clinical Operator in one of our medical institutions. Having made known to us that he proposes to visit other cities and the Canadas, in order to enlarge his already extensive experience, and afford those persons who need his services and cannot leave home an opportunity of consulting him, we recommend him to the cordial support of the press and the confidence of the communities he may see fit to visit. We willingly thus endorse him, that he may not be placed by those to whom he is a stranger, in the category of traveling physicians: and that he may at once command that confidence which is his due without the otherwise necessarily prolonged residence in each place.

M. McMICHAEL, Mayor of the city.
E. W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Pa.
J. W. FORNEY, editor Press.
J. E. KINGSLEY, Continental.
CHAS. McCLINNOCK, Morning Post
P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal
J. W. GRASON, Mercury.
ROBERT MORRIS.
GEO. N. LANMAN.
A. E. WELCH.
A. W. McCLURE, Member of Congress.
CHAS. E. WARBURTON, Evening Telegraph.
E. L. FETHERSTONE, Evening Bulletin.
JAMES ROSS SNOWDON, State Senator.
ROBT. EDEN BROWN, Attorney.

The original, signed by the entire press and numerous well-known citizens, with other credentials, can be examined at his rooms.

25jan3m.

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON GOOD NOTES,

or upon Real Estate or Personal Property, as securities. Call on or address A. H. PECK,

30dectf No. 100 Spring street, Titusville.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A duplicate of the assessment for sewer on lots and land facing or abutting on Franklin street, from Pine street to Oil Creek Railroad track has been delivered to me by the City Treasurer, and you are hereby notified that unless you pay the amount of your assessment on said street for such purposes at my office on or before the 24th of February, 1873, an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof for collection.

LEWIS MAYER, Collector.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Morning Herald.

Business Notes.

The receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company last year, reached $8,457,695.77.

Fifty thousand pounds Ohio XX wool sold this week at sixty-nine cents.

A large lot of foreign wool, owned by Kitching Brothers, will be sold by auction at New York this month.

Over $5,000 worth of North Carolina mica was sold this week by Messrs. Samuel Bispham & Sons.

San Francisco consumed last year, 1,744,250 gallons of refined petroleum. Some 180,771 boxes of candles were burned up in the same city during the same period.

THE INDIA-RUBBER TRADE.—The India-rubber trade of the United States has grown rapidly during the past ten years, and is controlled by New York and Boston merchants. The imports at New York in 1872, amounted to 11,860,929 pounds, against 9,000,000 in 1871, and 8,500,00 pounds in 1870. The imports at Boston was also large last year. Para and Central American rubber is the most extensively used for manufacturing purposes, constituting nearly nine-tenths of the whole quantity of rubber imported annually.

The value of the foreign exports at the port of New York, since the first of January, is $1,112,933, an increase this year of $120,635; and the value of the foreign imports is $2,211,988, against $2,163,699 during the same time in 1872. The wool market last week, was very firm, and the sales amounted to 1,476,800 pounds. The receipts also show and excess as compared with those in both 1872 and 1871. It is expected that with the ease in the money market prices will range higher than those now quoted. Among the leading articles of merchandise received last week were of cotton, 11,885 bales; raisins, 19,533 boxes; hides, 25,121; iron, 22,562 bars and 8,990 bundles; 26,329 sides of leather; 14,324 bushels of salt, 18,819 bags of sugar, 3,318 packages of tea and 12,221 tons of coal.

Virginia is about to try a business experiment, the State Senate having just reported a bill to establish "The Insurance Bureau of the State of Virginia." A central or home office in Richmond and branch offices in each Senatorial district are provided for. The Bureau is to insure lives and property within the State, according to schedules to be prepared by the Board. The Commonwealth is to be the sole stockholder in and enjoy the profits of the business; and the General Assembly shall at each session make an appropriation sufficient to meet and secure the prompt payment of all losses. The appropriation is to be made first out of the profits of the Bureau.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.—The President of the Union Pacific Railroad reports that the company have received subscriptions for 367,830 shares, having a par value of $36,783,000, of which $36,762,300 have been paid in. The entire cost of the road, including unadjusted balances, was $114,258,535, and its entire indebtedness is $75,894,512. During the year ended June 30, 1872, the earnings of the road from transportation of passengers and freight, and from miscellaneous sources, amounted to $7,962,170, or about twenty per cent. of the stock. The Central Pacific road has $54,283,190 of stock paid in, out of $59,644,000 subscribed; and $9,373,765 was received from the transportation of passengers and freight. The indebtedness of the company is $90,900,132. The government directors report that the condition of the road is excellent, and say that, with proper management, it can easily pay all the demands upon it, including the government lien.

Commerce and Manufactures.

There are ninety woolen mills in Iowa.

The East India cotton crop is one-fifth larger this year than last.

Detroit manufactured and sold 5,000,000 pounds of tobacco last year.

The New York *Economist* calls Philadelphia the manufacturing metropolis—the Manchester of America.

A machine is now in operation in Philadelphia which turns out three thousand complete paper match-boxes per hour.

There are 4,000 miles of railroad in Indiana worth $100,000,000 and they only pay annual taxes to the amount of $10,000.

The value of the manufacturing products of the State of New Hampshire ten years ago, was $37,000,000. Now it is $71,000,000.

Grading for the double track of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad is being rapidly pushed ahead. At least 100 men are daily employed on the line between Cadet and Mineral Point.

Buffalo hams at Dodge City, Kansas, sell for one cent to two cents a pound, and the forequarters cannot be given away, but are thrown out into the streets. One merchant, a few days since, had 25,000 buffalo tongues packed away in one room awaiting shipment to market.

There are now in operation in the State of Michigan 3,049 miles of railroad (not including double tracks), 939 miles of which were built 1872. One thousand three hundred and seventy-nine miles are operated by the Michigan Central, 384 by the Lake Shore, and 421 by the Pennsylvania.

The advantages California offers for the silk industry have attracted three enterprising foreigners to San Francisco, where they are exhibiting two looms in operation, producing plain and figured goods. They consider that the California raw silk is not excelled by any other.

The Hamilton Iron Company will erect a blast furnace in Blanton Settlement, in the northwestern part of Washington county, Missouri to be in blast by next July or August. The company has a capital of $150,000.

During two months one firm at Dodge City, Kansas, received over 20,000 buffalo hides, for which they paid from $1.25 to $2.50 each. Another party received in ten days, ending the middle of December, over 6,000 hides.

Fayette, Missouri, promises to be a great salt-producing city. One well just sunk there flows with such force as to carry the brine forty feet above the surface. The strength of the brine is said to be equal to that of Kanawha.

The colony of Victoria, Australia, has a beet sugar factory in successful operation. What is known as the diffusion process is preferred by the proprietors to the use of hydraulic presses recommended by European authorities.

The extent of the New Zealand coal deposits is comparatively great. In the Gray River District the quantity of coal obtainable without sinking, is at least 4,000,000 tons, while in Canterbury about 3,000,000 tons can be obtained as easily.

The McGraw mill at Bay City, to be rebuilt next season, will be the largest in the Saginaw Valley, if not in the United States. It will run two circular and three gang saws, and will be able to cut 35,000,000 feet of lumber, running only in the day time.

The export trade of the Birmingham district to the United States is gradually declining, owing mainly to our home manufactures taking the place of those it supplied. This is shown in detail by a return recently issued by the United States Consul at Birmingham.

Several leading firms or individuals engaged in the manufacture of iron in England are taking advantage of the present prosperous condition of the trade to dispose of their works to limited liability companies, which are easily formed and liberally supplied with capital.

The ribbon manufacturers of St. Etienne, France, are disturbed by the contemplated establishment of a great ribbon factory at Strasburg, which will be able to procure the raw material cheaper, and will have the special encouragement of the German Government.

Nearly all the submarine cables hitherto laid, having been made in England, it is gratifying to learn that one, for the first time, has been manufactured in San Francisco. It is intended for the Government of British Columbia, and is to be laid across Rosario Straits, connecting Victoria with the main land.

The fifty-one hour per week system is about to be adopted largely in the Scotch iron trade, but the workmen are dissatisfied with the manner in which some of the employers propose to work the system, which would, it is represented, divest the reduction of the hours of labor of all the advantages it possessed of a social and intellectual kind.

One of the largest iron works in Scotland has orders on its books to last four months, and recently refused one large order. These extensive works, which are near Glasgow, employ 3,000 men, have 53 steam engines of different sizes, and are now turning out from 1,300 to 1,500 tons of finished iron per week, principally plates and angles.

The spoke and hub factory at Hudson, Mich., is the boast of that town in the way of manufacturing. It has manufactured during the past year from 12,000 to 15,000 sets of hubs, 10,000 to 12,000 sets of spokes, 15,000 to 18,000 sets of felloes, 8,000 to 10,000 shafts, 8,000 to 10,000 bent poles, 2,000 sets of cutter wood, besides a large quantity of tongues and axles.

Business in St. Louis is beginning to revive. Orders from the South are received in increasing numbers, and if the Mississippi continues open, as is probable, an active trade is expected to set in within a week or two.

The pork packing of the West this season will reach 300,000 head of hogs in excess of last year, whilst the average weight per head will be five pounds heavier. This will give about 85,000,000 pounds as the entire product of the West only, of meat and lard combined, and this added to a probable increase in the East will insure an ample supply the present year, both for home consumption and export abroad, and a moderate scale of prices.

Titusville Manufacturing Company.

TITUSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Engines, Boilers, Drilling Tools,

AND

Oil Well Supplies, Patent Steel Jars, &c.

BUILDERS OF IRON TANKS AND STILLS.

OUR NEW STYLE OF ENGINE,

Superior to any in the Market. Agents for the celebrated

BLAKE PUMP, C[illegible] ER CHECK VALVE, BLY ADJUSTER,

GRIFFIN'S WATER PACKER, SNOW'S PATENT PUMP.

DEALERS IN

Tubing, Casing, Gas Pipe, Working Barrels, Valves, Brass and Iron Fittings, Belting, Packing, Sand Pumps and Mill Gearing of Every Description.

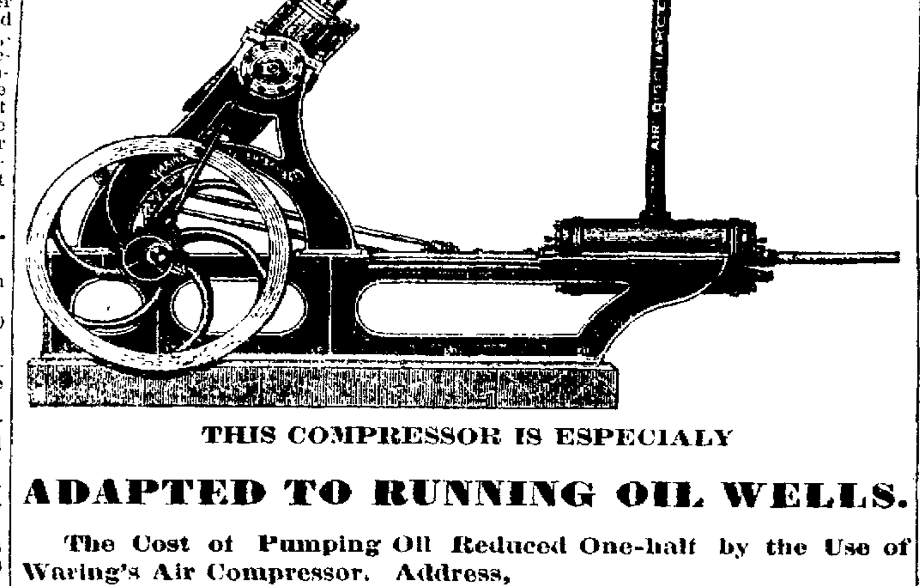
1augtf.

New Motive Power.

WARING'S AIR COMPRESSOR

TRANSMITTING POWER

BY MEANS OF COMPRESSED AIR.



THIS COMPRESSOR IS ESPECIALY

ADAPTED TO RUNNING OIL WELLS.

The Cost of Pumping Oil Reduced One-half by the Use of Waring's Air Compressor. Address,

WARING & PARKE,

Engineers, 133 Center street, New York, or

C. W. McLEAN,

Parshall House, Titusville, Penn'a.

July20d3m.

TORPEDOES!

The Roberts

Petroleum Torpedo Company,

Office at the Red Planing Mill,

CORNER of PINE AND SECOND STREETS

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Cash Required on Delivery.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Dist.
1. JAMES P. THOMAS—Church Run and Octave Districts.
2. C. A. NIMS—Shamburg, Pleasantville, Pithole, Cash Up and Bean Farm. Office at Pleasantville.
3. THOMAS ROACH—Pioneer, Petroleum Centre to Columbia Farm.
4. JAMES SANDERS—Tarr Farm, Rouseville, Oil City, Oleopolis, and Brodensburg. Offices at Tarr Farm and Oil City.
5. E. T. GOODRICH—Franklin, Reno and Bully Hill Districts. Office, new Exchange Bank Building, Franklin.
6. R. W. REDFIELD—Foster Farm, Mount Hope, Coal City, Scrubgrass and Allegheny River to Emlenton. Office, Scrubgrass.
7. GEO. IRWIN, J. W. VINCENT—St. Petersburg, Antwerp, Turkey City and vicinity. Office, St. Petersburg Hotel.
8. F. H. STEPHENSON, C. HELFRUGER—Parker's Landing, Lawrenceburg and vicinity. Office, Parkers Landing; residence, Emlenton.
9. LEVI MASON—Bear Creek, Petrolia, Fairview and vicinities. Office, Parker's Landing.
10. J. W. LYONS—Enterprise, Colorado New London Tracts and Clapp Farm.
11. E. C. BEARDSLEY—Tidioute and Fagundas Districts.

F. F. COOK—West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia. nov25tf

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

FRESH STOCK

JUST RECEIVED.

Also Mattings of All Widths.

I have a choice new stock of

Domestic Goods,

Table Linens, Towelings, &c.

Please call and examine my goods and

COMPARE PRICES!

Dy. GEO. E. OLIVER.

New Store on Franklin Street.

ALBERT SACHEN,

AGENT,

Merchant Tailor,

Has opened a

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT

At No. 6 Franklin Street,

(Birdseye and Bassett's Old Stand),

And will offer a complete stock of French, English and German Goods of the best quality and latest patterns. Also, a complete stock of

Trunks, Satchels, Valises

and Gents' Furnishing

Goods.

Mr. Sachen is a cutter of over twenty years' experience, and will give all orders his personal supervision, thereby securing to his customers suits that will not fail to satisfy both in style and price. nov8tf

Railroads.

PITHOLE VALLEY RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Northward 4	2	NAME OF STATIONS.	Southward 1	3
P M	A M		A M	P M
3:48	10:17	Ar....Pithole City....De	8:36	1:13
3:36	10:05	....Prather's Mill....	8:44	1:21
3:28	9:58	....Woods....	8:52	1:29
3:22	9:51	....Bonnetts....	8:58	1:36
3:08	9:36	De....Oleopolis....Ar	9:12	1:53
P M	A M		A M	P M

J. T. BLAIR, Sup't.
HENRY WICKHAM, Ticket Agent, Pithole, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., NOVEMBER 3rd, 1872.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

SOUTHW'D.	Buff. Exp.	Day Exp.	Night Exp.	O.C. Ac.	Pa'kr Ac.
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
Titusville	12 40	7 37	7 05	3 05	....
Petrol'm Centre	1 20	8 20	7 52	3 57	....
Oil City	2 15	9 15	8 45	4 20	....
South Oil City	2 30	9 30	9 00	4 40	7 15
Franklin	2 50	9 55	9 30	5 05	7 43
Foxburg	4 28	11 47	12 00m	7 26	8 36
Parker	4 45	12 00m	12 12am	7 37	10 05
Brady's Bend	5 25	1 15pm	1 15	8 30	10 15
Kittaning	6 27	2 35	3 10	....	a m
West Penn Jun.	7 10	3 40	4 15	....	....
Pittsburgh	8 30	5 20	6 30	....	....
	p m	p m	a m		
NORTHW'D.	a m	p m	p m	a m	p m
Pittsburgh	8 00	1 10	9 30	....	....
West Penn Jun.	9 38	2 35	11 34	....	....
Kittanning	10 20	3 25	12 27am	....	....
Brady's Bend	11 21	4 30	2 00	6 50am	....
Parker	12 00m	5 10	2 55	7 42	6 20
Foxburg	12 12pm	5 20	3 10	7 55	6 32
Franklin	2 08	7 16	5 07	10 28	8 36
South Oil City	2 30	7 35	5 35	10 50	9 00
Oil City	2 45	7 45	5 45	11 00	....
Petrol'm Centre	3 37	8 33	6 30	12 30pm	....
Titusville	4 25	9 15	7 10	2 20	....
	p m	p m	a m	p m	

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY. FRANKLIN DIVISION.

SUNDAY, October 27.

WESTWARD TRAINS.

Oil City.	Franklin.	Ashtabula.	Cleveland.
7 00 a m	7 24 a m	11 10 a m	2 20 p m
2 35 p m	3 25 p m	....	....
4 45 p m	5 30 p m	....	....

EASTWARD TRAINS.

Cleveland.	Ashtabula.	Franklin.	Oil City.
....	....	8 11 a m	8 35 a m
7 45 a m	10 00 a m	2 16 p m	2 50 p m
....	....	6 30 p m	7 15 p m

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 27, 1872, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	Phil'a.	Warren.	Corry.	Erie.
Mail	11:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:20 pm.	7:55 pm.
Erie Expr's	12:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:15 am.	7:45 am.
Warren Accommod'n	7:30 am.	8:58 am.	10.18 am.	
Erie Accommodation	1:10 pm.	2:35 pm.	4:10 pm.	

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	Erie.	Corry.	Warren.	Phil'a.
Mail	11:35 am.	1:20 pm.	2:30 pm.	6:55 am.
Erie Expr's	9:05 pm.	10:45 pm.	11,52 pm.	3:30 pm.
W'r'nAcc'n	4:20 pm.	6:10 pm.	7:30 pm.	——
Erie Acc'n.	8:25 am.	10:50 am.	12:30 pm.	——

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West, with west bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation East at Corry and West at Corry and Irvineton with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

The Mountain Local Freight East and West carry passengers between Irvineton and Kane.

Elmira Mail and Niagara Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup't.

DUNKIRK, WARREN & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15—DEC. 31, 1872.

NORTH TRAINS. Exp.	Exp.	STATIONS.	SOUTH TRAINS. Exp.	Exp.
P.M.	P. M.		A. M.	P.M.
7 10	2 10	Ar. Titusville De	10 25	3 00
7 05	2 03	East Titusville	10 30	3 05
F.	F.	Pleasant Valley	F.	F.
6 10	1 08	....Newton....	11 16	3 50
5 50	12 30	....Garland....	11 47	4 20
5 36	12 18	....Pittsfield....	12 16	4 51
5 20	12 00	..Youngsville..	12 30	5 00
5 10	11 50	....Irvineton....	12 38	5 10
4 49	11 20	....Warren....	12 59	5 31
O.	F.	....Berrios....	F.	O.
4 26	11 05	...Russelburg...	1 27	5 58
O.	10 59	....Ackley's....	1 34	F.
4 11	10 51	...Fentonville...	1 41	6 13
4 13	10 39	...Frewsburg...	1 53	6 25
3 48	10 24	..A. & G. W. R. R	2 10	6 43
3 45	10 21	....Falconer....	2 15	6 48
O.	F.	...Ross Mill...	F.	O
3 31	10 04	....Vermont....	2 35	7 08
3 17	9 50	..Sinclairville..	2 51	7 27
3 06	9 37	....Moore's....	3 06	7 40
2 55	9 27	....Casadaga....	3 18	7 52
O.	F.	...Skidmore's...	F.	O.
O.	F.	....Norton's....	F.	O.
2 28	8 59	....Laona....	3 43	8 20
2 24	8 55	....Fredonia....	3 49	8 25
2 15	8 45	De Dunkirk..Ar	4 04	8 40
P.M.	A. M.		P. M.	P.M.

(F) Flag Station—Stop for Passengers.
(O) Trains do not stop.

DARWIN THAYER, Gen'l Supt.
C. A. CLUTE Ass't Supt. 6jatf

N. Y. C. RAILROAD.

EASTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

Buffalo.	Albany.	New York.	Boston.
5:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	6:30 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
7:45 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	9:30 p. m.	..... p. m
*2:30 p.m.	1:45 a.m.	7:00 a. m.	..... p.m.
*3:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	7:15 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
6:25 p.m.	6:20 a.m.	11:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
11:30 p.m.	10:05 a.m.	3:30 p. m.	5:20 p. m.

WESTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

New York.	Boston.	Albany.	Buffalo.
8:00 a. m.	5:00 a.m.	1:20 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
.... a. m.	8:30 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
10:00 a. m.	....a.m	2:20 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
11:00 a. m.	9:00 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	6:20 a.m.
*6:00 p. m.	3:00 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
*8:00 p. m.	....p.m.	1:15 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
11:00 p. m.	9:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.

Palace Drawing-Room Cars and Sleeping Cars on all the principal trains.
*Runs Sundays. J. TILLINGHAST, General Supt., Albany, N. Y.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

THE

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

BETWEEN THE

EAST AND THE WEST.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, JAN. 11 1873.

TIME EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 12.
Leave Corry	1:50 a m	12:45 p m
Arrive Jamestown	3:00 a m	1:33 p m
" Salamanca	4:25 a m	2:25 p m
" Hornellsville	10:00 a m	5:45 p m
" Corning	12:08 p m	7:25 p m
" Elmira	12:38 p m	7:58 p m
" Binghamton	2:30 p m	10:05 p m
" New York	9:55 p m	7:00 a m
" Albany	8:30 p m	8:45 a m
Boston via Binghamton	5:50 a m	5:20 p m
Boston via New York	3:30 p m	4:50 p m

TIME WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Corry	1:20 a m	1:05 p m
Arrive Meadville	2:10 a m	2.30 p m
" Leavittsburg	5:03 a m	5:10 p m
" Akron	6:37 a m	7:08 p m
" Mansfield	8:33 a m	10:12 p m
" Galion	10:10 a m	10:50 p m
" Urbana	12:57 p m	1:35 a m
" Dayton	2:35 p m	3:40 a m
" Cincinnati	4:55 p m	6:00 a m
" Louisville	11:00 p m	12:50 p m
" St. Louis	6:15 a m	6:45 p m
" Kansas City	9:57 p m	8:10 a m
" Cleveland	7:00 a m	7:20 p m
" Toledo	10:50 a m	11:35 p m
" Chicago	8.20 p m	8:20 a m
" Milwaukee	5:30 a m	1.10 p m
" Omaha	10:35 p m	9:20 a m

FRANKLIN BRANCH.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	—Second Class—		—First Class—	
		p m	p m	a m
Oil City—Dp	11:55 a m	8:20	2:30	8:50
Reno—Ar	12:15 p m	8:40	2.43	9.03
Franklin—Ar	12:40	9:05	2:57	9:17
Franklin—Dp	1:30	9:10	3:00	9:18
Sugar Creek—Dp	1.50	9:25	3:10	9:27
Utica—Dp	2:20	9:50	3:25	9:44
Evans Bridge—Dp.	2:40	10:09	3:38	9:55
Cochranton—Dp	3:00	10:25	3:50	10:09
Shaw's—Dp	3:30	10 45	4:05	10:20
Junction—Dp	3:45	11:00	4:15	10:30
Water street—Dp	3:55	11:10	4:20	10:35
Meadville—Ar	4:00	11:15	4:25	10.40

WESTWARD TRAINS.

		—First Class—		
	a m	p m	p m	a m
Meadville—Dp	6:40	12:05	4:00	
Water street—Dp	6:45	12:10	4:20	6:45
Junction—Dp	6:49	12:20	4:30	7:00
Shaw's—Dp	7:00	12:30	4:45	7:20
Cochranton—Dp	7:13	12:44	5:05	7:50
Evans Bridge—Dp.	7:24	12:53	5:23	8:10
Utica—Dp	7:36	1:05	5:40	8:50
Sugar Creek—Dp	7:51	1:20	6:05	9:27
Franklin—Ar	8:02	1:28	6:20	9:45
Franklin—Dp	8:04	1:30	6:25	10:30
Reno—Dp	8:17	1:42	6:50	11:00
Oil City—Ar	8:30	1:55	7:10	11:20

Passengers bound East have no change to New York. Connections at Corning for Rochester, and at Binghamton for Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston and all points in New England.

Western-bound passengers by Train No. 1 have no change to Cincinnati, and by Train No. 3 have choice of sleeping coach, making connections with the Louisville Short Line Railroad or Mail Steamers for points in the South and Southwest; also with the Ohio & Mississippi or Indianapolis & St. Louis lines for points in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the Far West.

For further information as to time, fare and connections, apply to the local agent, asking for tickets via the Atlantic & Great Western Broad Gauge Road. I. D. BARTON, General Superintendent.

W. B. SHATTUC, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Meadville, Pa.

FRANKLIN BRANCH R R

OIL CITY TO MEADVILLE—June 3, 1872.

TRAIN.	Oil City.	Franklin.	Meadville.
No. 42	8:55 a. m.	9:17 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
" 48	10:00 a. m.	11:20 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
" 44	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
" 50	4:15 p. m.	5:02 p. m.	7:20 p. m.
" 46	9:00 p. m.	9:47 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
TRAIN.	Meadville.	Franklin.	Oil City.
No. 47	6 00 a m.	8:32 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
" 41	6:49 a. m.	8:04 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
" 49	9:30 a. m.	12:05 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
" 43	12:35 p. m.	1:59 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
" 45	3:30 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 only are first class trains. No. 47 starts from Water street.

H. F. SWEETZER, Manager.

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office 60 Franklin Street,

(First door south of Titusville Manufacturing Co.'s, Titusville, Pa.,)

General forwarders of Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Merchandise and Produce. Drafts, Notes, Bills and accounts promptly collected at all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas.

Only Direct Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.

Direct line to all points in the Oil Regions Messengers on all trains.

Wagons of the Company call at any part of the city upon orders being left on Call Book at the office.

may25tf C. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

BUFFALO, CORRY & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1872.

Acc.	Mail	Ex*	STATIONS. Dep. / Arr.	Ex*	Mail	Acc.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3:45	6:05	12:20	....Buffalo....	1:35	10:35	5:30
6:50	6:50	2:55	....Brocton....	12:05	8:45	3:50
8:10	9:30	3:65	....Maryville....	11:20	8:05	2:55
10:05	11:00	5:10	....Corry....	9:30	6:15	1:15
....	12:40	7:05	....Titusville....	7:30	4:35	11:10
....	7:30	5:30	....Pittsburgh....	9:30	8:00	....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Corry, (Oil Creek, Junc.) Brocton.
Way Freight ....6:00 am. 10:40 am.
Through Freight.....5:10 pm. 9:20 pm.
Brocton. Corry (O. C. J.)
Through Freight.......7:00 am. 10:40 am.
Way Freight.......12:05 pm. 4:05 pm.
*Runs daily, including Sundays

Miscellaneous.

TITUSVILLE POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1872.

MAILS ARRIVE.			MAILS CLOSE.
1:15 pm,	....	Albany....	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	[illegible]....	7:00 am, 10:45 pm, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	3:30 pm	Boston....	10:45 am. 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Cleveland.	7:00 a.m, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	5:00 pm	Cincinnati.	7:00 am, 6:35 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	Canada....	7:00 am, 10:45 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Chicago....	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	Corry....	7:00 am, 9:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm	8:15 am	Erie....	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 am,	5:00 pm	Franklin..	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	Harrisb'g*	10:45 am, 8.15 pm
1:15 pm	....	Jamest'wn	9:45 a.m.
8:15 am,	5:30 pm	Meadville	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	New Y...	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 am,	5:00 pm	Oil City	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	1:15 pm	Phila*	10:45 am 8:15 pm
8:15 am,	5:00 pm	Pittsburgh	7:00 am, 6:35 pm
11:00 am,	3:30 pm	Pleasant'v.	8:00 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 pm,	5:00 pm	Parker's L	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
1:15 pm,	....	Rochester.	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
5:00 pm	....	Shamburg..	12:15 pm.
11:00 am,	3:30 pm	Southwest.	8.00 am, 4:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	W'shingt'n	10:45 am, 8:15 pm

WAY-MAIL ROUTES.

ARRIVE.		CLOSE.
5:00 pm....	O. C. & A R R South.	....12:15 pm
1:15 pm....	O. C. & A R R North.	....4:15 pm
5:00 pm....	U & T R R	....9:45 am
5:00 pm....	Oil City to Pittsburgh	....7:00 am
5:00 pm....	Oil City to Meadville.	....12:15 pm
5:00 pm....	Oil City to Ashtabula	....12:15 pm
1:15 pm....	Corry to Erie	....7:00 am
7:30 pm....	Corry to Meadville	....7:00 am
1:15 pm,...	Corry to Salamanca	....9:45 am
8:15 am,...	Corry to Warren	....4:15 pm
1:15 pm....	Corry to Buffalo	....10:45 am

From Diamond, Plum, Sunville and Wallaceville the mail arrives at 11,30 a m and closes at 1:00 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Lambs, Stewart's Run, Perry and Scofield, closes, 8:00 a m; arrives 3:30 p m.

*Saturday nights at 6:35 p m via Pittsburgh.

N. B.—The morning mail north and south for papers will close at 6:45 a m.

NOTE.—To find the course of mails to or from any place not mentioned above, or on the way routes named, look in the list for the place nearest to, or in the vicinity of the point in question.

OFFICE HOURS.

RAILROAD TIME.

Office will open at 8:15 a m., and close at 8:15 p m. Holders of lock-boxes can have access to them from 7.00 a m, to 8:30 p m. Sundays the office will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENTS.

Rates of Commission Charged for Money Orders.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $10............5 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20........10 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30........15 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40........20 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $50........25 cents.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $10............25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20........50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30........75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40........$1 00.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50........$1 25.

GERMAN INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $5........15 cents.
Over $5 and not exceeding $10........25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20........50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30........75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40........$1 00.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50........$1 25.

NOTE.—No applicant can obtain, in one day, more than three orders payable at the same office and to the same payee. No orders issued after six o'clock P. M.

REGISTERED LETTER FEES.

To any United States Postoffice, 15 cents.
To any Canada Postoffice, 5 cents.
To any Postoffice in Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland and Sweden, 8 cents.

J. H. COGSWELL P. M.

CRAWFORD COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

TRIAL LIST FOR THIRD MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873.

Plaintiffs. Defendants.	No.	T'm.	Y'r.
1 P Brant v L S Leo,	108	Sept	1870
2 Wright vs Wheelock,	185	Jan	1871
3 Winchester vs Sadsbury Tp	71	Apr	1871
4 M Bitts, adm'r vs Hull,	220	Apr	1871
5 Ingham & Bragg vs Wygant,	97	Aug	1871
6 Little & Mechlin vs McFarland Bros,	120	Aug	1871
7 Mary Cullum, right of vs Dr. Lasbella,	125	Nov	1871
8 Masson vs Urban,	85	Jan	1872
9 Nancy Gowdy vs McDowell,	59	Apr	1872
10 Magaw in trust, vs J R Barber, et al,	226	Apr	1872
11 Jos A Nega & Bro vs Sarkey & Cortelyou,	70	Apr	1872
12 Burtis, Holmes & Foote vs Chas Hyde,	67	Aug	1866
13 Titusville Savings Bank vs M H Avery,	106	June	1869
14 R Noble vs Snyder & St. John,	101	Apr	1870
15 David Alcorn vs Jno McGinnett,	198	Jan	1871
16 Marvin vs Espy & Clelland,	102	Aug	1871
17 Kappie vs Kappie,	4	Nov	1871
18 Crowley and wife vs Murphy and wife,	63	Nov	1871
19 J Fawcett's adm'rs vs A R Williams,	84	Nov	1871
20 Varnes vs Martin, et al,	117	Nov	1871
21 Goodwin's assignees vs Sharkey & Cortelyou,	158	Nov	1871
22 L S Dettra vs M J McCormick,	206	Nov	1871
23 J B Stuart vs A H Nelson,	125	Jan	1872
24 Hale vs Porter & Dawson,	51	Apr	1872
25 Galloway vs Welton,	204	Apr	1872
26 Collins & Porter vs Cadwalader,	244	Apr	1872
27 Davidson, vs adm'r vs Jno Haffer,	97	Aug	1872
28 Babbitt vs Aldrich,	152	Aug	1872
29 Aldrich vs Babbitt,	162	Aug	1872
30 John George vs Geo D Frontz,	209	Aug	1872
31 Battles & Webster vs Auerbach,	320	Aug	1872
32 Harris et al vs McPherson, et al,	525	Aug	1872
33 John Allen vs Jno C Bryan,	33	Nov	1872
34 Dollner, Potter & Co vs I T Briggs,	46	Nov	1872
35 John Allen vs John S Lowry	87	Nov	1872
36 Second Nat'l Bank of Titusville vs H B Loomis & Co	151	Nov	1872

JOHN F. MORRIS, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Meadville, Jan. 22, 1873.

CRAWFORD COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

TRIAL LIST FOR THE FIRST MONDAY OF MARCH, 1873.

Plaintiffs. Defendant.	No.	T'm.	Y'r.
1 C Fred Burben, use of, vs O O Ticknor, et al,	68	Jan	1872
2 J C Wilson & Co, use of, vs Byrns,	82	Jan	1872
3 Wright vs Saxton,	24	Apr	1872
4 Grinnells vs Grinnells,	153	Apr	1872
5 Grinnells vs Grinnells & Mellon,	151	Apr	1872
6 Mumford vs Mallory,	229	Apr	1872
7 Green's ex'rs vs Lingo,	154	Aug	1872
8 Burkhart et al vs Morhoefer	220	Aug	1872
9 Cummings vs Ford's adm'rs	178	Aug	1872
10 Kennicott et al vs Chapman	182	Aug	1872
11 Neill vs Hill, et al,	89	Aug	1872
12 McManus vs Palmer,	280	Apr	1872
13 Relt vs Palmer,	86	Aug	1872
14 Chambers, et al, vs Davis, et al,	176	Aug	1872
15 DeHart vs Polly,	195	Aug	1872
16 Miller, Austin & Co vs Ticknor & Co,	211	Aug	1872
17 Henry vs Roedel,	308	Aug	1872
18 Waters vs Cooper,	1	Nov	1872
19 Horrington vs Wolford	122	Nov	1872
20 Germor vs Sherman & Co,	65	Apr	1871
21 Thompson vs Granger & Co.	46	Aug	1871
22 Dennis & McCay vs Conley,	251	Aug	1871
23 Gill & Co vs Allee,	257	Aug	1871
24 Greenlee vs Stager,	67	Nov	1871
25 Barnes vs Oil Creek & A R R Co,	44	Jan	1872
26 Davis vs Ewing,	148	Jan	1872
27 Armstrong vs Heppe,	118	Apr	1872
28 Eaton & Cole vs Triumph Hill & A R Water Co,	141	Apr	1872
29 Hubbell and wife vs Goodrich,	65	Aug	1872
30 Frantz vs George,	92	Aug	1874
31 Bonner vs Noxon,	187	Aug	1872
32 Goodsell vs Howe Machine Co,	4	Nov	1872
33 Griffith vs Perkins, et al,	69	Nov	1872
34 Weiss and wife vs Zettell,	105	Nov	1872
35 Hannah vs Hannah,	124	Nov	1872

JOHN F. MORRIS, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Feb. 10, 1873.

SIGN WRITING.

L. H. KING

Recently with

A. TALAMO,

Takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of Titusville and vicinity that he has opened a shop, and is prepared to execute all orders in

Plain and Ornamental Sign Writing,

GRAINING AND DECORATING

In an artistic manner. All orders promptly attended to.

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Jan6-tf

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Sixty-five dollars for term of four weeks. New Boarding Hall, worth $50,000, completed and occupied. A school with ample equipments, permanently endowed, possessing character and reputation. Students board with the Faculty and receive their personal supervision and assistance. Spring term opens March 25th.

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White Pine, Hemlock, Oak, Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and other

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Having extensive mills we are prepared to furnish bills cut to order on short notice.

Dry Lumber Constantly on Hand.

Dealers in the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s celebrated

Lackawanna Coal!

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BLOSSBURG COALS!

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All orders for coal left at the Great New York Store will receive prompt attention.

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BILLS SAWED TO ORDER.

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ALL KINDS OF COALS.

Agent in the Oil Region for Fall Brook, Morris Run and Bloss Coal Mining Co.

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RED PLANING MILL,

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Sash, Scroll Sawing, Doors, Wood Turning, Brackets,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

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feb20tf

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CHARLES HYDE,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Pickets, Mouldings, Dressed Siding, &c. Orders left at Second National Bank will be promptly filled. 1octtf

Davis Tank Shop

—AND—

PLANING MILL,

MANUFACTURES

DOORS, SASH,

BLINDS,

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FLOORING and SIDING,

Mouldings of Every Style.

Circular Mouldings, any diameter from seven feet and under.

BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS,

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Black Walnut Lumber on hand.

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Including Storage Tanks for oil wells, Tanks for Refineries, and Car transportation tanks. Make the best and sell the cheapest is my aim.

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Job Printing and Book Binding.

THE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the "HERALD" take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,

Book-Binding and Ruling,

ON SHORT NOTICE & AT LOW RATES

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They have Six Presses, three of which are run by steam power, and can print anything—a mammoth poster or a visiting card—in the highest style of the art, in plain black or in any other color or bronze, to suit the taste of the customer.

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Their assortment of Type embraces nearly everything that is desirable, from a sixty-line wood letter through the range of wood and metal types, of plain and fancy styles, to fonts of "pearl."

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Their stock of Wood Cuts embraces a wide range of subjects, suitable for illustrating the various trades and occupations represented in the Oil Regions.

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They keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of all grades and descriptions and cards and card board of all colors and classes suitable for the demands of their customers.

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Below will be found a partial enumeration of some of the kinds of Job Printing that are in greatest demand:

BILL HEADS--On one-sixth sheet, six lines; quarter-sheet, fourteen lines; half-sheet, thirty-eight lines. The last two sizes are also ruled on the backs when required, and printed in plain and fancy colors, or tints, and on white or colored papers.

BILLS OF FARE--For Hotels and Restaurants, plain or with emblematic cuts, with full courses of dishes or with headings and blank spaces for filling in as occasion requires.

BLANKS--Under this head are included Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Tenant Leases, Oil Leases, Assignments of Interests in Oil Wells, and Justice's Blanks of all kinds.

BONDS--Plain and Coupon Bonds, for city and school purposes, printed on first class linen bond paper.

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CIRCULARS--Printed on half or Full Sheet Commercial Note, or Letter Paper.

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HOTEL REGISTERS--In size, style and binding as may be desired.

LEASES--For Lands and Tenements, or for the Land or Working Interest in Oil Territory, with such special clauses and agreements as parties may desire.

LETTER HEADINGS--These are printed on Half or Full Commercial Note or Letter sheets, on paper ruled with drop head.

MASONIC PRINTING--Particular attention given to this class of work, for Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council or Commandery. Full line of samples to select from.

MONTHLY STATEMENTS--Of size and style to meet the wants of all.

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ODD FELLOW PRINTING--See Masonic Printing.

PAMPHLETS--For Companies, Organizations, Masonic Bodies, Oil Companies, Patent Right Men, Sewing machine Agents, &c., including Constitution and By-laws of Societies.

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PIPE COMPANY'S BLANKS--In all the various forms necessary for the transaction of business. A specialty made of this class of work.

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All orders for printing will receive prompt attention, and if from out of town the work will be sent by express. Address,

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Corners of Main and Franklin Streets, Titusville, Pa.

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In Prices and Quality We Defy Competition.

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OPPOSITE ANDREWS'S, SPRING ST.,

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LAFAYETTE STEAM MILLS AND IRON WORKS.

OATS, 45 Cents per Bushel.

FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT AND FEED CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ENGINES AND BOILERS!

and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Globe Valves, Working Barrels, Steam Whistles, Sand Pumps, and

OIL WELL SUPPLIES

constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to all kinds of JOBBING AND MODEL WORK, Brass Work and Repairing Engines.

A. GOOD, Proprietor

Opposite Oil Creek Passenger Depot Titusville, Pa

N. B.—Cash paid for Copper and Brass jo12dly.

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GOOD HORSES, CARRIAGES AND EQUIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I would respectfully invite public attention to my Livery Establishment, with the assurance that I can meet every demand for first-class turnouts. I have

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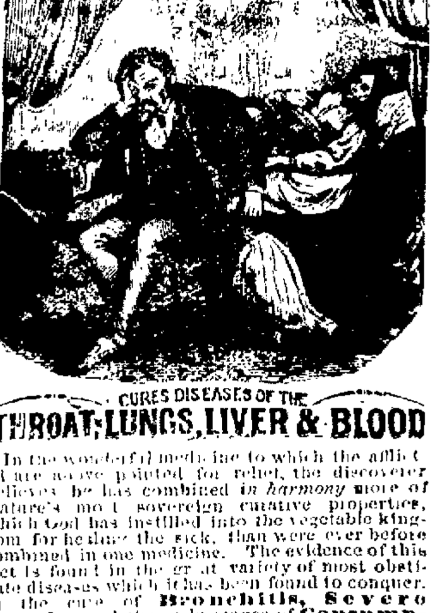

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If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

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